

# DAILY REPORT

*China*

Vol I No 028

9 February 1983

## PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### GENERAL

Li Luye Speaks at Geneva Disarmament Committee	A 1
Continuing U.S.-USSR Military Rivalry Noted	A 1
PRC Observer Addresses UN Narcotics Session	A 3

### UNITED STATES

Wu Xueqian Delivers Aide Memoire to Shultz	B 1
U.S.-Israeli 'Duet' Continues in Lebanon	B 2
[RENMIN RIBAO 6 Feb]	
Reagan Says Israel Delaying Lebanon Withdrawal	B 3
U.S. 7 Feb Antiballistic Missile Test Reported	B 3

### SOVIET UNION

AFP Reports PRC Negotiators Off to USSR 27 Feb	C 1
TANJUG Reports PRC-USSR Moscow Trade Talks Open	C 1
GUOJI WENTI YANJIU Views Soviet Detente Policy	C 1
[No 4, Oct 82]	

### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Article on Nonaligned Summit, Kampuchea Seat	E 1
[RENMIN RIBAO 8 Feb]	
Thai, Soviet Deputy Foreign Ministers Hold Talks	E 2

### SOUTH ASIA

Bangladesh President Meets PRC Cultural Group	F 1
Sri Lankan Ambassador Speaks on National Day	F 1

### WESTERN EUROPE

Yao Yilin Meets British Writer Han Suyin	G 1
Swedish Royal Naval Vessel Departs 28 Jan	G 1

## PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

National Constitution Study Symposium Concludes	K 1
Central Administrative Restructuring Progresses	K 1
RENMIN RIBAO Examines Problem of Intellectuals	K 2
Anti-Intellectual Prejudice [6 Feb]	K 2
Right To Earn Money [3 Feb]	K 3
National Defense Industry Promotes Intellectuals	K 4
CPC Discipline Commission Meeting Concludes	K 6
Wang Congwu on Economic Crime	K 6
Roundup on Meeting	K 7
Commission's Communique	K 10

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial Views Discipline, Reform [9 Feb]	K 11
Chinese Academy of Sciences Holds Conference	K 13
New Intellectuals Policy Urged	K 15
Eight Reforms Initiated	K 15
[ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE 6 Feb]	
Fang Yi Addresses New Science-Technology Group	K 17
BAN YUE TAN Lists Major Economic Achievements	K 19

## PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## NORTH REGION

Beijing PLA Gives Spring Festival Performance	R 1
Duan Junyi Attends Beijing Spring Festival Forum	R 1
Beijing Concludes Rural Work Conference	R 1
Faster Commercial Reform Called For in Beijing	R 2
BEIJING RIBAO 31 Jan Report	R 2
Trial Implementation of Reforms	R 3
Beijing Improves Commodity Circulation	R 4
Nei Monggol's Zhou Hui Addresses CPC Secretaries	R 5
Shanxi Holds Army-People Spring Festival Events	R 7
Shanxi: Reports on Huo Shilian's Activities	R 8
Stresses Afforestation	R 8
Approves Steel Company Plan	R 8
Tianjin's Chen Weida Visits PLA Units	R 8

## TAIWAN

Premier Sun on U.S. Ties, Shultz' PRC Visit	V 1
---	-----

## HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

TA KUNG PAO: Hu Yaobang on 'Year of Reform' [6 Feb]	W 1
CHINA SPRING Magazine Opens Hong Kong Office	W 3
[HONG KONG STANDARD 9 Feb]	

LI LUYE SPEAKS TO GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

OW081908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Geneva, February 8 (XINHUA) -- China hopes that "the Soviet Union and the U.S. will take a serious and responsible attitude towards world peace and the security of all countries" in their disarmament talks, Li Luye, head of the Chinese delegation told the disarmament committee here today. Speaking at the plenary meeting, Li Luye said that the U.S.-Soviet talks should not be "a propaganda ploy to influence world public opinion." "We also hope that their agreement, if it is to be achieved, would genuinely contribute to the reduction of the threat of nuclear war and to world peace and security, and would not be another agreement based on mutual escalation."

He pointed out: "The outcome of the Soviet-American nuclear negotiations should in no way prejudice the interests of third states." "If the missiles to be reduced are not destroyed but merely transferred to another area, then not only will the actual number of nuclear weapons remain the same, but will bring about a new factor harmful to world peace and security," he added.

He said that despite the fact that the superpowers have come forward with a host of disarmament programmes and proposals, they have been escalating their respective armaments in a contest for military superiority under the pretext of maintaining "balance". "Their rivalry and military expansions pose a grave threat to world peace and tranquillity with the numerous Third World countries bearing the brunt of it," he noted.

On the threat of nuclear war, Li Luye said the danger comes from the two superpowers which have the largest nuclear offensive capabilities and which are stepping up their rivalry for nuclear supremacy. "The correct approach and primary measure of nuclear disarmament should be a substantial reduction of the two largest nuclear arsenals," he said.

"China has been compelled to maintain a small number of nuclear weapons to defend itself against military threat. At the same time, we have consistently advocated the complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons," he announced. The head of the Chinese delegation declared: "If the two superpowers took the lead in halting the testing, improvement and production of nuclear weapons and reducing by 50 percent all types of their nuclear weapons and means of delivery thereby lessening their nuclear threat to other countries and demonstrating their sincerity in carrying out nuclear disarmament, the Chinese Government would be prepared to assume obligations through negotiations with all other nuclear states to stop testing, improving or production of nuclear weapons and to reduce them according to rational ratio until their total destruction."

CONTINUING U.S.-USSR MILITARY RIVALRY NOTED

OW090302 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 9 Feb 83

["Commentary: U.S. Defense Spending Increases Indicate Keener Rivalry With Soviet Union -- by correspondent Tang Shan" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, February (XINHUA) -- The record-high U.S. military spendings for the 1983-84 fiscal year called for by the Reagan administration indicate that the United States is trying hard to catch up with the Soviet Union in their rivalry for military superiority.

The spendings, standing at as high as 238.6 billion U.S. dollars, were proposed by the administration when the U.S. economy has plunged deep in recession with national debts reaching 1,000 billion dollars and new budget deficits climbing to 189 billion dollars.

The sharp defense budget increases, coupled with drastic cuts in social and welfare spendings, have drawn criticism from many lawmakers. Even Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has acknowledged that the huge military outlays are "basically unpopular." However, he insisted that such unpopular increases are necessary.

In his report on defense and testimonies in Congress, Weinberger pointed to "the gradual shift in the global military balance in favor of the Soviet Union." He warned that "the Soviets have acquired a margin of nuclear superiority in most important categories while still maintaining superiority in their conventional forces" and they "now seem capable of mounting roughly concurrent offensives against Western Europe and southwest Asia."

The defense secretary stressed that the United States must strengthen its "nuclear and conventional force posture as soon as possible" and assure its "success in a single or multitheater conflict."

The Soviets have been competing for spheres of influence for many years. This was especially so in the late 1970s. Weinberger said that if the 20-year trend of Soviet expansion "is permitted to continue, the long-term consequences for the United States would be disastrous."

Talking about regional aims of the U.S. defense policy, Weinberger mentioned the consolidation of the U.S. position in Western Europe "to deter or defeat the threat posed by a dramatically improved Soviet and Warsaw Pact force." Besides, he stressed competition with the Soviets in East Asia, the Pacific, the Near East, southwest Asia, the Western Hemisphere and Africa "to prevent the spread of Soviet influence and the consequent loss of freedom and independence it entails" and "to protect Western access to the energy resources of the area, and to maintain the security of key sea lanes to these regions."

It is noted that the United States has in recent years launched offensives against the Soviet Union in some regions such as the Middle East and also taken military measures in other regions.

But the Soviet Union has announced that it would "recognize nobody's right to military superiority" and would "not allow" itself to lag behind in military technology. It will respond to the U.S. challenge with corresponding weapon systems, it said, if the United States deploys new weapons. As for whether the Soviet Union will give up its expansionist policy or not, the Soviet leaders made it clear that they have no habit of shrinking from difficulties. While censuring Weinberger's defense report, the Soviet paper PRAVDA claimed that the Soviet Union will never change its policy in international affairs.

Facts show that the Soviet Union has not given up any of its spheres of influence. Nor has it changed its strategy of moving southward while keeping Europe as the focus of its contention with the United States. While striving to consolidate the secured positions, it will never lose the opportunity to launch an offensive when the time, place and conditions are favorable. It seems that the two superpowers, the U.S. and Soviet Union, will step up their worldwide rivalry for strategic points to carry out their strategic plans for world hegemony. This will surely result in a more turbulent and unstable world situation.



A new phase of arms race has been started on an even bigger scale between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. B-1 bombers, MX missiles and Trident nuclear submarines are being produced in the U.S. while the Russians are busy developing their long-range Blackjack bombers and new land-based strategic missiles and building a third aircraft carrier of the Kiev class. In face of the growing military spendings by the U.S., the Soviet Union has said it will certainly not sit idle doing nothing but will build up its own military power at all cost. Considering the centralization of political power in the Soviet Union, a bigger share of the country's national income could be set aside for military expenditure, which stands at 12-14 percent of the gross national product (G.N.P.). The U.S. spends about 6.8 percent of its G.N.P. on military purposes.

The disarmament talks of various kinds Washington and Moscow are now engaged in are only a means to cover up their arms race, or, they can be called an arms race in a different form. Both countries set as their aim in the talks to limit the other in the weapons game and to gain or keep their own superiority over the other. Even if a compromise should be worked out in the talks after much wrangling, the arms race is destined to continue. Both the Soviet and American people will have to bear the growing burden of the military rivalry. And peace in the world will become even more fragile with the growth of the superpower arsenals.

#### PRC OBSERVER ADDRESSES UN NARCOTICS SESSION

OW081730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Vienna, February 8 (XINHUA) -- China bans all illicit drug trafficking and any trafficker, whether Chinese or foreign, is subject to a severe legal sanction.

The statement was made here today by Jing Bing, head of the Chinese observer delegation to the 30th session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (U.N.C.N.D.). The 10-day session began yesterday to discuss strategy and policies on the control of narcotic drugs and the issue of strengthening international cooperation in dealing with the aggravating activities of narcotic drugs sale and opium smoking in the world.

Jing Bing said: "It is imperative in China that all the private cultivation of opium poppy and illicit traffic, manufacture and sale of narcotic drugs and opium smoking are regarded as criminal activities and strictly prohibited."

He said: "In 1952, we eliminated the scourge of the traffic in narcotic drugs and opium smoking in the whole country."

With the development of industry and agricultural production over the past 30 years, the raising of peoples' living standard and the strengthening of education in morals and law, the persistent policies on strict prohibition of narcotic drugs have been supported and acclaimed by the people of all nationalities in China and won the appreciation of public opinion in the world.

But, he pointed out, some drug traffickers from foreign countries and Hong Kong and Macao areas take advantage of the open policy to commit criminal activities of trafficking drugs. They smuggled narcotic drugs such as heroin from foreign countries into China and they re trafficked them abroad under the cover of travelling and visiting relatives, he said.

He stressed: "All illicit drug traffic activities in China are regarded as a serious crime and whoever is engaged in such activities, whether Chinese citizens or foreign nationals, should be subject to a severe legal sanction according to the Chinese law." The implementation of such a policy "conforms not only with the fundamental interests of the Chinese people, but also with those of the people throughout the world," he said.

He noted that since 1949, China has consistently exercised strict control over narcotic drugs for medical purposes. "We also advocate energetically the use of synthetic drugs, sedatives which do not cause addiction and herbs and plants of the traditional Chinese medicine and so on, resulting in a great reduction of the required amount of opium," he said.

Jing Bing said: "We note from the documents of the current session that the pernicious effects caused by narcotic drugs are still serious in some countries and areas. We are deeply convinced that opium smoking, illicit traffic in narcotic drugs are social evils which are uncivilized, immoral and unhealthy. We believe that with the social progress, the development of science and technology and the efforts of the broad masses, the scourge of opium smoking will eventually be eradicated throughout the world."

He said China will, as always, persist in strict control over narcotic drugs, crack down on the criminal activities of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs.

Jing Bing concluded with a hope that cooperation between China and the UNCND will be strengthened.

WU XUEQIAN DELIVERS AIDE MEMOIRE TO SHULTZ

OW091112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 9 Feb 83

["Aide Memoire of Chinese Foreign Ministry on Case of Huguang Railways Bearer Bonds" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA) -- During the U.S. Secretary of State Mr Shultz's visit to China, Wu Xueqian, the Chinese foreign minister, reiterated the consistent position of the Chinese Government and handed over to the secretary of state an aide memoire of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China with regard to a U.S. district court's default judgment in a suit against the People's Republic of China concerning the so-called Huguang railways bearer bonds.

The so-called Huguang railways bearer bonds were issued by the Qing government in 1911 with a view to obtaining loans from a consortium of foreign banks on the pretext of constructing the Guangdong-Hanko railway, so as to reap windfall profits and thus maintain its reactionary rule. In November 1979 nine Americans holding the above-mentioned bonds filed a suit against the People's Republic of China in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, demanding repayment of the principal and interest of the bonds. In this connection, the Chinese Government has made representations and stated the position of the Chinese side to the U.S. Government on a number of occasions. Nevertheless, the U.S. court arbitrarily made a "default judgment" on 1 September 1982, demanding that the Chinese Government pay the plaintiffs more than 41.3 million U.S. dollars.

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian firmly rejected the arbitrary judgment made by the U.S. court and pointed out that such an action by a U.S. district court is in utter violation of the principle of international law of sovereign equality of all states and the United Nations Charter. He asked the U.S. Government to act strictly on the principles of international law, take effective steps to stop the aggravation of events and handle the case properly.

The aide memoire reads in full as follows:

With reference to the case of Huguang railways bearer bonds, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China wishes to state the following:

1. In November 1979, Russell Jackson and eight other American citizens filed a suit against the People's Republic of China in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, demanding repayment of the principal and interest of the Huguang railways bearer bonds, issued by the Qing government in 1911, which they hold. In this connection, the Chinese Government has delivered a number of notes to the U.S. Department of State, making representations and stating that in accordance with international law, China enjoys sovereign immunity from the jurisdiction of any foreign court; that the Chinese Government recognizes no debts incurred by the past reactionary governments of China and has no obligation to repay them. However, the U.S. court, in disregard of the solemn and just stand of the Chinese Government, went so far as to make a default judgment against China on 1 September 1982, ruling that China pay the plaintiffs more than 40 million U.S. dollars. The U.S. side even asserted that if the Chinese Government ignored the judgment of the U.S. court, the plaintiffs would request the U.S. court to execute the above judgment and attach the Chinese Government's property in the United States. Thus, this issue has become a very serious one.

2. The Chinese Government recognizes no external debts incurred by the defunct Chinese governments and has no obligation to repay them. This has been the consistent position of the Chinese Government. It is a long-established principle of international law that odious debts are not to be succeeded to. There is no lack of precedents in the world in which a revolutionary regime, after overthrowing the old regime, refuses to pay the debts the latter incurred in order to maintain its reactionary rule. In semi-colonial and semi-feudal China, imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism brought untold sufferings on the Chinese people. The so-called Huguang railways bearer bonds were one of the means by which the traitorous Qing government, in collusion with the imperialist powers who were carving out spheres of influence in China, intensified its oppression and plunder of the Chinese people to bolster its reactionary rule and repress the people. It stands to reason that the Chinese Government refuses to recognize such old external debts. This position of the Chinese Government fully conforms to the principles of international law and has a sound basis in jurisprudence.

3. Sovereign immunity is an important principle of international law. "It is based on the principle of sovereign equality of all states as confirmed by the Charter of the United Nations. As a sovereign state, China incontestably enjoys judicial immunity. It is in utter violation of the principle of international law of sovereign equality of all states and the U.N. Charter that a district court of the United States should exercise jurisdiction over a suit against a sovereign state as a defendant, make a judgement by default and even threaten to execute the judgement. The Chinese Government firmly rejects this practice of imposing U.S. domestic law on China to the detriment of China's sovereignty and national dignity. Should the U.S. side, in defiance of international law, execute the abovementioned judgement and attach China's property in the United States, the Chinese Government reserves the right to take measures accordingly.

4. The Chinese Government has always stood for the development of Sino-U.S. relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. As regards the case of the Huguang railways bearer bonds, the Chinese side has from the outset made its position clear and requested the U.S. side to handle it properly. The U.S. State Department, however, has all along shirked its responsibility, with the result that the matter has developed to what it is today. The Chinese Government hopes that the U.S. Government will truly shoulder its responsibility, strictly act on the principles of international law, take effective steps to stop the aggravation of events and handle the case properly so that Sino-U.S. relations and normal trade and economic exchanges may not be impaired.

Beijing, 2 February, 1983

U.S.-ISRAELI 'DUET' CONTINUES IN LEBANON

HK080745 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 83 p 6

["International Jottings" by Guo Zhang [0984 4545] "Playing a Duet"]

[Text] Recently, many clashes have occurred between U.S. and Israeli troops in Lebanon. On 2 February the deputy U.S. secretary of state summoned the Israeli charge d'affaires to express "grave concern." A spokesman of the U.S. State Department even more vehemently declared that the provocation of the Israeli troops was "unacceptable."



If "unacceptable," what next? Will the United States show Israel a bit of color? No, it will not. On the same day U.S. President Reagan clearly said that the U.S. and Israel have a "common goal" in Lebanon and the United States will "firmly and always" fulfill its obligation to Israel.

This is not surprising. The "clashes" between U.S. and Israeli troops in Lebanon, the Israel's building of Jewish settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River... all these signs of Israel "agitating for independence" from the United States are very useful to the continued implementation of the U.S. policy of supporting and siding with Israel. Now, the United States can tell the whole world with high-sounding words: Look, Israel is not paying attention even to us. For the sake of getting Israel to give in, the United States can only adopt a policy of appeasement. Unmasked, the so-called U.S.-Israeli contradiction is merely a cleverly arranged duet.

#### REAGAN SAYS ISRAEL DELAYING LEBANON WITHDRAWAL

OW082040 Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Washington, February 7 (XINHUA) -- President Ronald Reagan said today that "Israel is delaying unnecessarily" in the withdrawal of troops from Lebanon.

In an interview with local television reporters, Reagan said: "There's a certain moral point that we think the Israelis are neglecting or not observing...(that) the new Government of Lebanon, after all these years of revolution and upheaval, has asked all the foreign forces to leave."

He said broader peace talks would not be possible without a "gesture of good will" on the part of Israel in the form of a troop withdrawal.

"We don't believe that we can move to the actual peace negotiations in the Middle East until the Lebanon situation is clearer," Reagan added.

He said he is willing to increase the U.S. commitment to the multinational peace-keeping forces to maintain stability in Lebanon, if necessary.

Reagan stressed his "personal bond" with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin despite their differences in the issue of troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

#### U.S. 7 FEB ANTIBALLISTIC MISSILE TEST REPORTED

OW081802 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Washington, February 8 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Army tested Monday an experimental missile designed to intercept and destroy an incoming missile, the Defence Department announced.

The experiment, the first of its kind involved a target intercontinental missile launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, and an anti-missile missile fired from the Kwajalein range in the Pacific. "Results of the experiment are being analyzed," the announcement said.

At present, the U.S. does not have an anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defence system although the 1972 U.S.-Soviet missile treaty permits each country to have one. The Reagan administration has not ruled out the possibility of using an ABM system to protect the MX intercontinental missiles which can carry 10 nuclear warheads each.



AFP REPORTS PRC NEGOTIATORS OFF TO USSR 27 FEB

OWC81308 Hong Kong AFP in English 1301 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, Feb 8 (AFP) -- A Chinese delegation will leave Beijing for Moscow on February 27 to resume talks on normalising Sino-Soviet relations, diplomatic sources said here today.

China had already announced that the Moscow discussions -- the second series of Sino-Soviet talks after those in Beijing last October -- will begin in early March.

But the exact dates for the meetings were not immediately available.

Diplomatic sources said that the Chinese delegation would be led by Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who also led the talks here in October.

TANJUG REPORTS PRC-USSR MOSCOW TRADE TALKS OPEN

LD081757 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow, Feb 8 (TANJUG) -- The Soviet-Chinese trade negotiations which opened here today (Tuesday) will probably lead to an agreement on higher trade for this year.

Sports cooperation between the two countries is also expected to continue. Chinese basketball and volleyball teams are due to visit Moscow.

In the meantime, however, the Soviet press continues stressing major differences between the two countries on certain important international questions.

PRAVDA and other Soviets newspapers for example, charge those who "want the president of the (Democratic Kampuchea) Coalition Government (Sihanouk)" to take Kampuchea's vacated seat in the movement of non-alignment. [sentence as received]

GUOJI WENTI YANJIU VIEWS SOVIET DETENTE POLICY

HK081031 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 4, Oct 82, pp 18-23

[Article by Zhang Zhen (1728 7201) and Rong Zhi (2837 2784): "Brief Discourse on the Soviet 'Detente Policy'"]

[Text] Beginning from the last years of the 1960's and throughout the 1970's and up to the early 1980's the Soviet Union has pursued the "policy of detente" for over a score of years. During this period the world situation has suffered many changes. The two superpowers, namely, the Soviet Union and the United States, have been matching their strength on a global basis. The "detente policy" of the Soviet Union blossomed and subsequently withered. But the Soviet Union still insists on pursuing it except for certain changes in method, strategy and tactics employed in its execution. According to Soviet leaders, the Soviet Union's "detente policy" is far from being an "expedient measure," but is a "long-term strategic policy formed after deep thought," and the Soviet Union will pursue it in "a real, earnest manner" and "unswervingly from beginning to end." Thus, there is little wonder that up to now world opinion is deeply concerned with certain of the problems concerning the Soviet Union's "detente policy" -- problems such as the world historical background at the time of the Soviet Union's adoption of the policy, the actual contents of the policy, its aims, advantages and disadvantages and future prospects.

## I

Changes in the world situation or changes in the foreign policy of a country are always determined by the play of various kinds of subjective and objective factors. Of them, a principal one is the rise and fall one after another of the various forces in the world arena and the new ratio of forces derived therefrom. Looking at problems from this angle and making a recollection of the changes in the postwar world situation and in the foreign policy of the Soviet Union will help people to understand why between the 1960's and the 1970's the Soviet Union found it necessary, and possible, to pursue the "detente policy."

During the postwar Stalin period (1945-52), distribution of the world's forces was in two camps, namely, the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the imperialist bloc headed by the United States. There was a great disparity in the comparative strength of these two camps. During World War II the flames of war never reached the United States and the country actually reaped a huge financial bonus from the war. On the other hand, a large part of Soviet territory, torn by warfare, literally became charred earth and the country paid an enormous price for the victory over Hitler's Germany. Originally there was a great disparity between the two countries in both economic and military strength. By the end of the war, the contrast was all the more striking. The United States, wielding its enormous economic and military power, relentlessly encroached upon the interests of the Soviet Union and other countries, endangering their security and endeavoring to realize its vile ambition of establishing a worldwide hegemony. On her part, the Soviet Union internally exerted great efforts to effect a postwar economic recovery while externally and in the international arena focussed her attention on consolidating the fruits of her victory. In the initial postwar period, the basic feature of U.S.-Soviet relations was in the nature of a "cold war stalemate."

By the time of the Khrushchev period (1953-64), the Soviet Union had already achieved substantial improvement in her economic and military strength and economically the gap between it and the United States had been somewhat narrowed. In 1950 her national income was only 31 percent of that of the United States; in 1960, it was 58 percent; in 1950, the gross value of her industrial output was less than 30 percent of that of the United States, but by 1960 it had gone up to 55 percent. As for the gross value of her agricultural output, during the 1956-60 period it was roughly 85 percent of that of the United States. In narrowing her military disparity with the United States the Soviet Union likewise made much headway during the Khrushchev period. Take for example the launching of man-made satellites in 1957: Her technology in the making of vehicles for intercontinental ballistic missiles at one time surpassed that of the United States while in conventional weaponry she had never been inferior to the United States and in recent years has even made further progress.

As everybody knows, during the initial period of Khrushchev's term of office, the Soviet Union pursued a relatively flexible policy in handling the relations with Western countries. It also considerably strengthened its activities in the Third World. During the middle period of Khrushchev's rule, the Soviet Union somewhat overestimated the benefit it could derive from changes in the relative strength of the two countries and proceeded to advocate the three "peaceful" lines of peaceful co-existence, peaceful emulation and peaceful transition. In this way she indulged herself in a sweet dream of U.S.-Soviet cooperation and joint rule over the world. Unfortunately, at that time, the United States still attempted to preserve its position of sole dominance and declined to accord the Soviet Union the status of equality. Thus, despite the major efforts made by the Soviet Union to ease tension in the European situation, such as withdrawal of Soviet forces from Austria and giving West Germany diplomatic recognition, she did not receive in return any compensatory favors from the opposing party, and the postwar unstable situation in Europe persisted while U.S.-Soviet relations at the time remained as strained as before.

Needless to say, although the reason why Khrushchev's "appeasement" gestures did not produce the desired effect may be partly attributed to his rude and roughshod tactics in conducting foreign affairs, yet the determinant factor was still that at the moment the balance of power was still very much in favor of the United States.

The first few years after Leonid Brezhnev took over the reins of the Soviet Government, that is to say the second half of the 1960's, saw an abrupt change in the postwar international situation. The United States was greatly weakened in strength owing to her aggressive Vietnam war, while, later on, the Watergate affair caused her additional harassment. Quite obviously her power was on the downturn. On the other hand, the Soviet Union took the opportunity to catch up both economically and militarily and further narrowed the gap between herself and the United States. Economically, the national income of the Soviet Union advanced from 59 percent of that of the United States in 1965 to 65 percent in 1970, while for the same years respectively and in comparison with the United States the gross value of her industrial output rose from 62 percent to 80 percent. In fact, the output of some 20 different kinds of her industrial products surpassed that of the United States. On the military side, the Soviet Union's strategic arms had reached parity with the United States and Soviet superiority in conventional weaponry was further increased. At this juncture, the Soviet Union assumed the guise of a superpower on the international stage and began to act rather aggressively in her foreign relations. Meantime, West Germany and Japan, following more than 20 years of recovery and development, had become another force in world power disposition. Politically, they wished the world to hear their own voices and were no longer content with their former abeyance to the United States. At the same time, the socialist camp, which had come into being soon after World War II, no longer existed. In this way, the disposition of world power had assumed many changes and it was precisely this turn of events in the postwar international situation that fermented intensive changes in East-West relations during the 1970's.

In March 1969, at the Budapest conference of the Warsaw Pact, Brezhnev once again brought forth the whole of his "European detente program." At the 24th party congress of the Soviet Union between March and April 1971, he advocated a six-point "peace program." In July 1969, Nixon of the United States spoke in a speech in Guam on the so-called "new Asian policy," obviously in an attempt to get out of the Vietnam quagmire and to calm relations with China and the Soviet Union. In February 1970, in his State of the Union message to Congress, he announced three principles in American foreign policy, namely, "partnership relations," "strength," and "negotiations." He called them the "three pillars" for the construction by the United States of the "perpetual peace building." In October 1969, the West German Social Democratic Party took over the reins of the West German Government. Brandt, the then West German chancellor, announced a "new Eastern policy" which embodied the principles of "cooperation with the West" and "mutual understanding with the East." He mentioned that under the logical premise of West Germany being a constituent member of NATO and of the EEC, West Germany would improve relations with the Soviet Union and the East European countries and at the same time endeavor to set up certain special relations with East Germany. The so-called East-West "detente structure" formed in the first half of the 1970's came as a result of Western and Eastern leaders reshaping the foreign policies of their respective governments after noting the changes in the structure of world power. The "detente policy" of the Soviet Union was also formed and developed during this period of great changes on the international scene.



## II

To understand clearly the content and motive of the "policy of detente" of the Soviet Union, first of all we must clearly grasp the basic aim of Soviet global strategy. The Soviet Union stresses that scientifically determining the basic substance or situation of our current era should form the logical premise for a socialist country to formulate its foreign policy. And the Soviet Union believes that our current era is in the stage of "transition from capitalism to socialism." Outwardly from its wording, such a belief cannot be said to be entirely erroneous, although it may be criticized as being a little too simple (it neglects such important factors as that a country must be independent, that the races must seek liberation and that the people must have the right of revolution), and actually the problem lies in the execution of the Soviet foreign policy. For many years the Soviet Union has behaved as the "father party" in the international communist movement and considered itself as head of the "big family" and also the "natural partner" of the Third World countries. She has also acted like a bully, molested the weak and basically does not care a bit about the fundamental rules governing international intercourse. On the slightest pretext she could resort to acts of intervention, subversion and aggression in the affairs of other countries and would not hesitate to impose her own "mold" and "experiences" on other countries or force other countries to shape their internal and external policies according to her wishes. This type of big power chauvinism and selfish nationalism precisely denotes that what the Soviet Union has in mind concerning the basic substance of our current era is replacement of the era of American world hegemony by an era of Soviet hegemony over the world. There can be nothing else! Thus, the Soviet "detente policy" forming an important constituent part of Soviet foreign policy is only a tactic for the realization of the Soviet Union's global strategy, serving, or rather exhibiting, the basic objective of the Soviet Union's global strategy, namely, ultimately seizing hegemony over the world from the United States.

Just as the Soviet Union itself has repeatedly emphasized, its "detente policy" is not simply an "expedient measure." Among the various methods and tactics employed by the Soviet Union in prosecuting its global policy, this Soviet "detente policy" occupies a special position. The official Soviet mouthpiece has frequently propagated: That the use of weapons of large-scale destruction "has brought about changes in the mutual relations between the purpose of warfare and the method of conducting warfare, that it has altered their actual mutual balance and that it has violated their special parity. From the very first emergence of a situation of this kind, the tactic of conducting warfare has gone beyond the very purpose of war." Furthermore, the Soviet Union has emphasized: During the nuclear age, the "only way out" is an East-West detente and the adoption of the "policy of detente" is "the wisest alternative," otherwise it will spell mankind's total destruction. Naturally, mankind should not take Soviet words in real earnest or be lured into thinking that the Soviet Union has banished the possibility of employing warfare tactics for the realization of its global policy. However, from among its words, people can still discern that the Soviet Union would, at the present juncture, rather use "detente" tactics to contend with the United States for world hegemony. Viewed from this angle, the Soviet Union's "detente policy" is different from the usual run of policies in general and really embodies the meaning of a certain kind of war strategy. Judging from the Soviet Union's words and deeds over the past 10 years, particularly its frantic attempts since the European security conference to sell the theme of "detente materialization," the content and aims of the Soviet "policy of detente" may principally comprise the following:

1. By means of East-West detente, to create conditions for solution of the postwar European problems and to consolidate Soviet postwar gains in East Europe.

2. To make good use of East-West detente to develop trade and economic relations with the West and to absorb Western capital and technology so as to accelerate Soviet growth in economic and military power.
3. In the clamor for East-West detente, to utilize various disarmament proposals and negotiations to defer the progress of Western armament expansion and to formulate so-called "emulation regulations" to bind the hands and feet of the West in armament competition with the Soviet Union' at the same time, to obtain a free hand in developing its own armaments program so as to achieve military superiority over the United States.
4. To use East-West detente to paralyse the West (particularly West Europe), and to employ tactics of economic enticement and military coercion to help the growth of Western appeasement sentiments and also to widen the split between the United States and West Europe, ultimately banishing American influence from West Europe.
5. To use detente to promote and facilitate so-called "social progress," that is to say, to use detente as a guide to cover its expansion to neighboring countries, particularly expansion to countries of the Third World.

Qualitatively speaking, the content and purpose of the Soviet "detente policy" duly reflect Soviet thought on global strategy, and this is: Utilization of East-West detente to attain a longer period of relaxation so as to achieve economic growth and arms expansion, thus to effect changes favorable to the Soviet Union in the relative strength of the two superpowers but ultimately to attain overall superiority over the United States; at the same time, to split up the West, particularly to sow seeds of discord in the alliance relations between the United States and West Europe but to avoid a frontal conflict with the United States; and also to adopt a so-called "southward strategy" to effect a circuitous encirclement of West Europe. The aim is either to achieve victory without fighting or to win it even with fighting, and ultimately to accomplish the objective of taking over world hegemony from the fold of the United States.

### III

It may be asked: How actually did the Soviet Union fare in pursuing this "detente policy" over the past 10 years?

First of all, she has succeeded in gaining time, so to speak, by means of which the growth of her economic and military strength has been greatly accelerated. In the first half of the 1970's her economic development was relatively rapid. Take for example her Ninth 5-Year Plan (1970-75): In 1965 her national income was only 62 percent; likewise, for the same years and in comparison with the United States, the gross value of her industrial output rose from 65 percent to 80 percent and the gross value of her agricultural output from 70 percent to 85 percent. Her Tenth 5-Year Plan maintained more or less the same level as the above. As for her military strength, over the past 10 years it has been steadily growing. In 1972, when the United States and the Soviet Union concluded the first phase of the SALT negotiations, the Soviet Union owned a smaller arsenal of intercontinental ballistic missiles than the United States and she had not yet solved the intricate technical problems of guidance and precision. By the middle period of the 1970's she managed to achieve a breakthrough in the technology of making launchers for multiwarhead guided missiles and began deploying these missiles. At the present moment, in both quality and quantity of strategic arms, she has reached or even surpassed the United States and truly has achieved parity with the latter country.



In fact, in the European sector she enjoys a clear nuclear superiority over the United States. The Soviet Navy used to be far behind that of the United States. However, in the 1970's, her naval units grew and expanded by 40 percent, actually outnumbering the Americans' and steadily developing into a formidable naval force on the high seas. As for the Soviet conventional military strength, including land forces and strategic air units, in the 1970's she continued to enjoy her usual superiority.

Second, she has gained actual benefits, among which may be mentioned her large introduction and absorption of capital funds and technology from the West. It is estimated that during the 1970's the Soviet Union obtained from the West various kinds of loans amounting to over \$20 billion. In 1970 the volume of Soviet foreign trade with the West was only 4.6 billion rubles but rose to 31.5 billion rubles in 1981, in other words, an increase of some 700 percent in 10 years' time. The introduction of Western technology has also raised the technological level of Soviet industries, including the war industry. According to information collected by Western countries, within the brief period of 6 years from 1968 to 1973, introduction of Western technology into Soviet industries has raised the gross value of their output by 15 percent. The ability of the Soviet Union to rapidly narrow the gap between herself and the United States in both the military and economic spheres has been due in part to help from the introduction and absorption of Western capital and technology.

Third, she has weakened her opponents and succeeded in eroding and dividing the U.S.-European alliance. Soviet utilization of the time lag and intermittence provided by detente to successfully develop her economic and military strength at a faster speed than the United States denotes in itself the relative weakening of the United States. In extensively developing her economic relations with West Europe, she has not only reaped economic benefits herself but also increased West Europe's economic reliance on her. On the military side, her parity with the United States plus her superior position on the European Continent has deepened the war fears of the governments and people of West European countries and may eventually tempt the latter to shake off the protection from the nuclear umbrella of the United States or at least cause them to lose their confidence on it. All this has added to the disarray in the steps taken by West Europe and the United States toward the Soviet Union. In turn, it affords the latter a good opportunity to reap further gains. More recently, the prolonged and bitter controversy between the United States and West Europe on the joint construction of a natural gas pipeline by the Soviet Union and West Europe is a case in point.

Fourth, she has succeeded in finding solutions to certain of the European problems left over from World War II and in obtaining Western recognition of the postwar situation in East Europe. The Soviet Union's signature on the agreement with West Germany affirmed the existence of two Germany's and provided beneficial conditions for Democratic Germany's development. The establishment of diplomatic relations between West Germany and East European countries and mutual recognition of the postwar national boundaries formed another important link confirming recognition of the political status of postwar East Europe. Moreover, the convention of the European security conference and its resolutions meant that all Europe had taken a step further in the recognition of Soviet postwar gains in East Europe.

Finally, over the past 10 years, the Soviet Union has quickened her steps in southward expansion and has scored successes in Angola, Ethiopia, Indochina and Afghanistan. Her power of control and influence over these countries far surpass the traditional so-called "sphere of influence." And the Soviet Union has achieved all these expansion results under the cover of "detente policy." Although these gains cannot be entered entirely to the credit of this policy, yet they are its indirect results.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Union has suffered certain losses.

Strategically, the Soviet Union has found herself in an isolated position. The Soviet "detente policy" is a two-sided coin. One side is "real detente" -- striving for time to create the necessary conditions for her global strategy and therefore doing her utmost to avoid a frontal conflict with the United States. The other side is "false detente" -- exerting the utmost efforts, during the intermission in the struggle for time, to expand her own strength and to strengthen her strategic position in vital global areas. Hence, to the Soviet Union, the "detente policy" has brought both gains and losses more or less as an indivisible and associated phenomenon. In her utilization of the interim time afforded by detente to build up her economic and military strength and thus to achieve superiority over the United States, she has alerted the West and awakened the latter to make renewed efforts in armaments. At the same time, the Soviet southward thrust under cover of detente has alarmed countries of the Third World, some of whom are already her victims, and has also opened the eyes of the West. At the present moment the United States has demonstrated its determination to mend its relatively inferior military position and has assumed a much tougher stance toward the Soviet Union. Countries of the Second World have adopted a policy of "detente plus defence" and turned their attention to strengthening their military position. On the part of countries of the Third World, they have become fully aware that while they must be on the lookout against both "the tiger at the front door and the wolf at the rear," they must strengthen their unity in order jointly to resist the hegemonists. From now on, the Soviet Union will meet with increasing difficulties in the pursuance of its detente policy.

Meanwhile, the West has made use of the East-West detente to infiltrate in strength into East Europe, endeavoring to promote a dissident movement against the Soviet Union within the Soviet "big family." Thus, coinciding with the Soviet divisive tactics played against the United States and the West European alliance, the West adopted a tit-for-tat policy vis-a-vis the relations between the Soviet Union and East Europe. In the 1970's, accompanying the gradual adoption of her "policy of detente," the Soviet Union had to relax the regulations restricting contact and liaison between countries in East Europe and Western countries, first for the purpose of showing off to the West her own "detente" wishes and second to reduce to a certain extent her heavy economic burden in East Europe. Following the expansion in contact and liaison between East-West personnel and in East-West business dealings, the West has rapidly increased its influence in East Europe. Pursuance by the West, particularly the United States, of a policy of according deferential treatment to East European countries has served the two-fold purposes of providing the East European countries with concrete economic benefits on the one hand, and stirring up political unrest within those countries on the other. At the same time, the West has grasped the opportunity to establish contact and liaison with political dissidents in East European countries and their involvement in political activities has far surpassed their counterparts in the Soviet Union. The Polish crisis, which has lasted now for 1 and 1/2 years, may be said to be one of the results of the West's infiltration into East Europe, although primarily it is a result of internal disputes inside Poland and of intensification of Soviet-Polish contradictions.

East-West detente has also provided the West with an opportunity to influence life inside the Soviet Union, particularly in the realm of ideology. As soon as the Soviet Union opened its doors to the West even to a minor extent, and although only small trickles of Western infiltration could find their way into the country, the impact on the vast masses of people, particularly the younger generation, on account of Western ideology was found to have been rather serious.

Many people "look forward to Western-type democracy." They are no longer contented with a moderate living of "just dressing warmly and eating one's fill" but demand a "higher quality" of life. They no longer respect Soviet realities but treat the Soviet Union of today with "an attitude of nihilism." All this has brought along a trail of various kinds of social problems. Political dissidents who were followers of a clique in opposition to Stalin's ideas of individual worship have stepped up their activities since the conclusion of the European security conference. Some of the federated republics in the European portion of the Soviet Union have one after another set up so-called committees (or small units) for "supervision of observance and execution of the Helsinki agreement", and in this way have helped Western infiltration to "add fuel to the fire." Last year, at the all-Soviet ideological and political work conference, the Soviet theorist Suslov openly admitted that sentiments which were "anti-Soviet and anti-communist" were spreading in Soviet society. In the minds of the people the concept of "class struggle" is vanishing, while sundry forms of extremist and heretical ideas are taking root. According to the Western press, "skepticism is surging like waves in the Soviet Union."

## IV

Upon entry into the 1980's, the Soviet-supported Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia was in violent progress and following it was the affair of the Soviet Union directly sending armed forces into Afghanistan. All the time the aggravation of the Polish crisis continued. It may be foreseen that in the 1980's the international situation will become more complicated and changeable and that the confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States will be further intensified. However, since in both East and West, the approximate parity formed in the 1970's in the strength of the two superpowers will likely be maintained, there will be no reversion to the so-called "cold war" period of the 1950's, although there can be no recurrence of "detente's golden period" of the middle portion of the 1970's. In all likelihood the Soviet Union will insist on continuance of the "policy of detente" to seek the furtherance of the "undeniable strategic results" obtained through its implementation.

At the present juncture the Soviet Union's insistent pursuance of "detente policy" is mainly directed at, and is a reply to, the firm and toughened American attitude toward the Soviet Union. The Soviet intent is to play up detente in hopes of promoting dissident sentiments in West Europe against the United States. On U.S.-European relations, the Reagan government believes that the reason for the appearance in the past of a state of looseness, and of one indicating an approaching structural dissolution, of the U.S.-European alliance was mainly due to the national strength of the United States going downhill and to the loss of the will of leadership on her part. Hence, from now on, if only the United States can assert its national prowess and adopt a firm attitude toward the Soviet Union then the U.S.-European alliance can be strengthened. This kind of understanding on the part of the Reagan government is greatly contradictory to West Europe's "detente and defence" policy. West Europe is willing to see the United States take a firm stand toward the Soviet Union, but not to the extent of being too tough, for fear that a state of tenseness may ultimately spread into "peaceful and prosperous" Europe. On her part, the Soviet Union has intuitively felt the "pulse" of the U.S.-European contradiction concerning the Soviet problem and therefore attempted to handle the situation with "softened" measures, in contrast to what the United States is doing, and thus hopes to reap the fruits of the U.S.-European contradictions. At the same time, Soviet insistence on "detente policy" also has an internal background.



Since the middle of the 1970's, the lessening speed in Soviet economic development has been increasingly obvious and by the early 1980's the growth rate had touched the lowest point since the war. This may be attributed to many and various reasons. One of them is that Soviet expenditure on armament expansion, war preparations and outward expansion has brought about a steadily increasing burden on the Soviet economy. According to estimates made by Western countries, the current Soviet military expenditure makes up about 13 to 14 percent of the GNP. If in the next few years her military expenditure continues to grow at an annual rate of over 4 percent, then by the middle of the 1980's it will amount to 15 percent of the GNP (currently in the United States, the ratio stands at only 6 to 7 percent). In addition, current Soviet expenditures on Cuba, Vietnam and Afghanistan are estimated at nearly \$10 billion annually. Undoubtedly all this has impeded Soviet economic development. Past indications have shown that the Soviet Union would never submit to the loss of approximate parity in military strength with the United States, or even retreat in arms emulation with the latter country. But the Soviet Union has been harassed by the thought that in arms competition in the 1980's between the two countries, the United States, by means of her leading economic and technological position, may achieve a breakthrough in the production and deployment of new arms and thus wreck the existing military parity between the two countries.

Since its ascension to power, the Reagan government has strenuously tried to reverse the lax trend in national defense and has adopted a clearly stern posture toward the Soviet Union. However, the decline in economic and military power of the United States represents the general decline in the structure of imperialism and cannot be reversed by the subjective wishes or sagacious policy of any one president. It is also a determinant factor of the innate weak nature of the American policy toward the Soviet Union. On the part of the United States, she also needs a respite from the detente to reinvigorate herself. As for West Europe, it is the principal object of Soviet "detente policy". Currently, it shows extreme interest in detente not only because, in its eyes, detente can bring to West Europe practical benefits, but also because West Europe has its own strategic considerations. Seasoned West European statesmen have all along believed that the current confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact is in a stalemate. Neither side can alter Europe's status quo by means of military measures.

Under such conditions, a "cold war" will only bring about the increased "calcification" of the current status of the "divided rule" of East and West Europe. West Europe not only cannot shake off Soviet intimidation but also must rely on the United States. On the contrary, detente can possibly place on the Soviet Union certain restrictive effects and can also proffer the opportunity of showing off before the United States the special "West European character" and thereby elevate West Europe's position in world affairs. One important consideration in the eyes of West Europe on detente with the Soviet Union is the effect it may produce on East Europe, in the hope that someday, and to a certain extent, East Europe may become a "buffer zone" between West Europe and the Soviet Union and thus improve West Europe's strategic position. In general, under the present background of the balance of world forces, detente meets the needs of various sides; hence it provides the Soviet Union with the objective possibility of pursuance of "detente policy." Naturally, the East and West have never entertained identical thoughts on the substance and the aim of its own. Following over 10 years of actual practice, the various sides have become increasingly aware of what kind of detente the opposite side actually needs and everybody is intent on making detente serve their own purposes. Hence, in the 1980's the Soviet Union's pursuance of "detente policy" will undoubtedly meet with greater difficulties than ever before.

ARTICLE ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT, KAMPUCHEA SEAT

HK081046 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Feb 83 p 6

["Roundup" article by Wang Zhiguang [3769 1807 0342]: "The Nonaligned Summit and the Kampuchean Question"]

[Text] The seventh conference of the heads of state of nonaligned countries will open in March in New Delhi. With the meeting date moving closer, the issue of the Kampuchean seat is drawing increasing concern from the international community. Many nonaligned countries have suggested that the seat of Democratic Kampuchea should be restored and Norodom Sihanouk should be invited to the forthcoming summit.

Democratic Kampuchea was an original member of the Nonaligned Movement. After the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, Cuba abused its power as the chairman of the sixth nonaligned summit held in Havana in September 1979 and manipulated the voting at the meeting to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its right to attend the Havana summit, resulting in an abnormal state in which the Kampuchean seat was made vacant. Cuba's arbitrary practice at that time caused discontent and brought objections from many countries. A written protest against the Cuban foreign minister lodged by 16 delegations was then circulated at the meeting. Delegates from many countries also signed this protest to show their sympathy. At the conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries held in February 1981, Vietnam and Cuba attempted once again to obstruct the discussions on the Kampuchean and Afghanistan issues, but they once again encountered objections from most nonaligned countries. Through furious debates and wide consultations the nations attending the meeting frustrated the scheme of Vietnam and Cuba and adopted a declaration, appealing to all members to adhere to the principles and objectives of the Nonaligned Movement, opposing interference in the internal affairs of other countries, opposing expansionism and hegemonism, and demanding that all foreign troops and forces be withdrawn from Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

Recently many nonaligned nations were active in diplomatic activities in order to change the unreasonable situation concerning the Kampuchean issue at the forthcoming summit. They hoped that the mistake at the Havana summit would be corrected at the seventh nonaligned summit so as to advance the Nonaligned Movement along a correct course. Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan said that the last summit left the Kampuchean seat vacant without a unanimous resolution; that was unilaterally decided by Cuba. Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali said: "Cuba has made a mistake. Adding a mistake to another cannot achieve a correct result. The way in which Cuba excluded Democratic Kampuchea is illegal. How can India continue to illegally exclude Democratic Kampuchea?"

Democratic Kampuchea is a member of the United Nations. Norodom Sihanouk is one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, and he is now president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. He is absolutely qualified to attend a nonaligned summit. Prince Sihanouk recently wrote a letter to other heads of state of nonaligned nations, saying: "As a founder of the Nonaligned Movement in history, I strongly demand that the legal seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the Nonaligned Movement be restored." He required them to exercise necessary intervention and correct the unfair practice against Democratic Kampuchea at the last summit. Democratic Kampuchea Vice President Khieu Samphan wrote to some foreign ministers of nonaligned countries on 6 December last year and asked them to continue to support the struggle of Democratic Kampuchea and provide the necessary help to enable the Democratic Kampuchean delegation, headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, to attend the seventh nonaligned summit in New Delhi.



Chairman of the Yugoslavian State Presidency Stambolic and Indonesian President Suharto have pointed out that Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, should be invited to the forthcoming nonaligned summit. The Nepalese prime minister also said: "As for the issue of the Kampuchean representative at the nonaligned summit, we hold that the government which is qualified to be a representative in the United Nations is the sole legal government in Kampuchea."

The Vietnamese authorities were very annoyed with the actions of most nonaligned nations to uphold justice and support the legal right of Democratic Kampuchea. They arbitrarily attacked and slandered these just actions. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach personally went to New Delhi to exert influence and pressure over the host country, attempting to keep Democratic Kampuchean delegates from attending the seventh nonaligned summit. He also issued notes to foreign ministers of other nonaligned nations, denying that Prince Sihanouk is a founder of the Nonaligned Movement. He attacked the suggestions about allowing Democratic Kampuchea to attend the seventh nonaligned summit, saying that they are designed to "create antagonism" and to "split up the Nonaligned Movement."

At present the struggle around the issue of the Kampuchean seat at the seventh non-aligned summit is still continuing. The reasonable demand and the positive activities of Democratic Kampuchea and other nonaligned countries, such as the ASEAN countries, have won more and more sympathy from the international community. The Malaysian newspaper SIN CHEW JIT POH said in its editorial: "If Mrs Gandhi continues to go against the will of most members of the Nonaligned Movement and persists in the stand of supporting aggressors, she may eventually follow Castro's footsteps and humiliate the Nonaligned Movement."

#### THAI, SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD TALKS

OW081758 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Bangkok, February 8 (XINHUA) -- Thailand will have to defend itself against Vietnam, which, with the support of the Soviet Union, has been creating tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong said this at a press conference here this morning after a two-hour talks with the visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa. "The Thai-Kampuchean border problem has developed into a dangerous state," Arun stressed, adding: "The tension was triggered by a country which has been supported by the Soviet Union. In order to ease the tension, they (Vietnam) must withdraw their troops." He noted that Thailand had suggested the Soviet Union play a more important role in helping solve the Kampuchean problem. Arun said the Soviets suggested a Thai-Soviet dialogue at foreign ministerial or higher level; the Thai side promised to study it. Arun also had discussions on bilateral relations in the fields of economy and culture with his Soviet counterpart.

Earlier this morning, Kapitsa called on Thai Deputy Prime Minister Praman Adireksan and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. Kapitsa conveyed to Praman a message from the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, which indicates that the Soviet Union wants to see a political solution of problems in this region and offered cooperation, but they failed to make any new proposals. Kapitsa arrived here on Monday after a visit to Indonesia and Malaysia.

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT MEETS PRC CULTURAL GROUP

OW082048 Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Dhaka, February 8 (XINHUA) -- Bangladesh President Assanuddin Chowdhury today described "the relations between the governments, leaders and people of Bangladesh and China" as "very good" and "sincere".

During his meeting with a visiting Chinese cultural delegation headed by Deputy Minister of Culture Zhou Weishi the Bangladesh president expressed the conviction that the existing friendship and understanding between the two peoples would be further developed through more exchanges of visits.

Gao Jianzhong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Bangladesh, was present on the occasion.

The Chinese visitors today also called on President of the Bangladesh-China Friendship Association Mirza Ghulam Hafiz.

The Chinese cultural delegation left here for home this afternoon after concluding a five-day visit to this country. During its stay here, the Chinese delegation held talks with the Bangladesh side on the implementation of the existing cultural pact between the two countries, and visited a number of cultural institutions and places of historical interest.

SRI LANKAN AMBASSADOR SPEAKS ON NATIONAL DAY

HK09505 Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] [Announcer] Today, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the independence of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Mahendran, ambassador of Sri Lanka in China, has been invited to meet our television audience. Here you are going to hear the live speech by Ambassador Mahendran in Mandarin:

Dear Chinese friends:

Today is the 35th anniversary of Sri Lanka's independence, and this year, for the first time, President Jayewardene is elected president of our country and will hold his inaugural ceremony in the festive season of National Day. This is an extremely important event in our country's history.

In the past years we have gone all out to develop our country and have made quite a lot of progress in this respect. In the field of economic development we have received generous aid from many countries, of which China is one of the most generous contributors. On this occasion we would like to express our heartfelt thanks to China for its aid. In the field of international affairs we firmly uphold the policy of nonalignment, which we believe is the way leading to disarmament and peace.

At present, we still face many problems at home -- for example, the problems of feeding, clothing and housing the people. In the past, we have attached great importance to these problems; and this year we still show great concern for them.

Here I am going to talk first about the cooperation between Sri Lanka and China in the field of international politics, which I think is very important.

Both our countries are Asian countries. Yours is a large one with a population of 1 billion, while ours is a small one with a population of merely 14 million. The principle of peaceful coexistence has always been the basis for the cooperative relationship between our countries. Soon after the liberation of China in 1949, Sri Lanka was one of the countries which took the lead in recognizing the PRC. On 17 December 1951, Sri Lanka and China signed the well-known contract for supplying rubber and rice, which provided that Sri Lanka import rice from China while China would import rubber from Sri Lanka. This contract is beneficial to both countries. Since then, both our countries have been in close cooperation in the fields of politics, economy, culture, education and so on for the sake of mutual benefit.

Sri Lanka and China maintain close economic ties with each other as well as holding very similar views on international affairs. Providing remarkable aid to Sri Lanka in its economic development, the PRC has helped to materialize many economic projects -- for example, the Bandaranaike Memorial Hall and Conference Center, the (Gold River) water conservation project, the (Kegalla) textile mill, the (Minneriya) textile mill and so on. Thus far, the Chinese Government is still assisting the Sri Lanka Government in building small-sized hydraulic power stations, advanced modern farms and water supply and conservation facilities in rural areas. Thus it can be seen how important the relationship between our two countries is to Sri Lanka. Such a relationship can be regarded as a good example for cooperation between Third World countries as well.

In the field of trade, Sri Lanka and China have been engaged in a large volume of trade based on the principle of mutual benefit. In the field of international politics our two countries have also built up the bridge of friendship and cooperation for the common interests of our two peoples through the efforts of their leaders.

Taking this occasion of the 35th anniversary of Sri Lanka's independence, I would like to express our thanks to the PRC Government and the Chinese people for their tremendous help to the Sri Lanka Government headed by President Jaywardene in the latter's efforts to enhance the position of our country and people, to strengthen the unity between our two peoples and so forth.

To end my speech, I would like to extend our Sri Lankan people's best wishes and regards to all of you.

YAO YILIN MEETS BRITISH WRITER HAN SUYIN

OW081250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met and gave a dinner for the visiting British writer Han Suyin and her husband Vincent Ruthnaswamy at the Great Hall of the People this evening.

At the meeting, the Chinese vice-premier briefed the guests on China's economic situation, centering on the current reforms and experiments in the industrial, agricultural and commercial fields.

Qiao Guanhua, advisor to the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was present on the occasion.

SWEDISH ROYAL NAVAL VESSEL DEPARTS 28 JAN

OW281602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Shanghai, January 28 (XINHUA) -- The "HMS Carlskrona", a Swedish royal naval vessel as well as the first warship from north Europe, left here today at the end of its visit.

The Swedish naval vessel was here on a routine training voyage.

Captain Christer Fredholm told XINHUA yesterday that he had been to many ports in the world, and the warmth and friendship found in China were "most memorable". He said their China visit furthered the friendship between the navies of the two countries.

During their five-day stay in Shanghai, they visited a naval unit and boarded Chinese warships. Captain Fredholm said that he was impressed by the quality of these ships and the training and strict discipline of the officers and men on board.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1533 GMT on 28 January carries a report on the Swedish naval vessel's departure which adds that "Xie Zhenghao, commander of the East Sea Fleet, met with Captain Fredholm in Shanghai."]



NATIONAL CONSTITUTION STUDY SYMPOSIUM CONCLUDES

OW090128 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1222 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 Feb (XINHUA) -- According to reporter Li Guangru, the first national symposium on the theoretical study of the new Constitution, which was closed today, proposed that theoretical study of the new Constitution be further encouraged and that propagation of and education on the legal system be intensified so that everyone will understand the law, abide by it and act accordingly.

At the symposium -- sponsored by the Chinese Society of Sciences of Law -- Zhang Youyu, a noted legal expert and vice president of the society, spoke on the significance of theoretical study of the new Constitution. He discussed the methods of study and the main points to be studied.

Eighty-seven representatives from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions had useful discussions on the theory and implementation of the new Constitution.

The representatives maintained that deepened understanding of the new Constitution's theoretical aspect, promotion of widespread, penetrating and sustained study, and propagation of the new constitution are essential to improve the socialist legal system and create a new situation for legal study.

Present at the symposium, which began on 2 February, were Yang Xiufeng, honorary president of the Chinese Society of Sciences of Law, and vice presidents of the society: Wang Zhongfang, Liang Wenying, Gan Zhongdou, Cao Haibo, Chen Shouyi and Wang Shuwen.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE RESTRUCTURING PROGRESSES

OW081002 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0204 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 6 Feb (XINHUA) -- According to reporter Li Xiangzhi, offices directly under the CPC Central Committee and central state organs have had remarkable success in restructuring the administration and in realizing the succession of new cadres to the old. As of the end of 1982, 7,260 veteran cadres had stepped down from the work-loaded first line of various departments, ministries and committees, and had completed retirement procedures. This represents 81 percent of the total number of retiring cadres. Of these 7,260 retirees, 145 were department- or ministry-level cadres and 2,273 were bureau-level cadres, representing 64 and 88 percent of the total number of retiring cadres at their respective levels.

Many offices directly under the CPC Central Committee and many central state organs have held meetings to present certificates of honor to the retiring comrades, to commend their services to the party and the people's cause, to encourage them to continue making contributions to building socialist material and spiritual civilization and to educate comrades still in office to carry out successfully the heavy revolutionary tasks left by their predecessors and carry forward the fine traditions and social ethics of respecting and cherishing the old.

Last year, when offices directly under the CPC Central Committee and central state organs began restructuring the administration -- taking a broad and long-term view with overall interests in mind, many veteran cadres actively helped rebuild the leading bodies and at the same time applied for retirement on their own accord. Thus they demonstrated by concrete actions their support for the younger comrades replacing them and for the succession of new cadres to the old in leading bodies.



Some veteran comrades used a poem by Lin Zexu [a Chinese patriot, 1785-1850, whose ban on British opium imports into China led to the Opium War] to spur them on. The poem reads: "Strength declining, the task heavier, I am easily tried. With my failing health I cannot stand very long. I step down only in the interest of the country. Never did I think of avoiding hardship and seeking comfort!" These comrades displayed high political consciousness and lofty revolutionary sentiments.

Party organizations of various ministries and commissions under the State Council and party committees of various offices directly under the CPC Central Committee attached great importance to the retirement work of veteran cadres. Principal leading comrades handled the work personally. They themselves had heart-to-heart talks with the retiring comrades and helped speed up the work in a satisfactory way.

Most departments under the CPC Central Committee and ministries under the State Council did thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological-political work on this basis. They paid special attention to the following two tasks: 1) Pursuant to relevant regulations of the party and state, they tried their best to look after the retired comrades with respect to medical service, transportation, housing and other matters related to their daily lives. At present, 44 units in CPC Central Committee offices and central state organs have set up veteran comrades' activities centers as places for study, chatting and recreation for veteran comrades. 2) They created conditions for the retired comrades to continue playing their positive role. Statistics provided by 89 units show that 783 retired cadres at the bureau level who are in fairly good health were given work within their capacity.

#### RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES PROBLEM OF INTELLECTUALS

##### Anti-Intellectual Prejudice

HK060752 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Commenting on 'We Conquered the Country, the Intellectuals Are Ruling It'"]

[Text] "We conquered the country, the intellectuals are ruling it." This is the complaint of certain comrades at a time when we are further implementing policies on intellectuals and trying to highlight the important role of intellectuals in the four modernizations.

These words are completely wrong. First of all, could the revolution have been victorious if we had simply relied on guns and had not possessed Marxism-Leninism and the leadership of the party armed with Marxism-Leninism? Comrade Mao Zedong said that Marx was "a most complete intellectual representing the supreme wisdom of mankind." We too must become intellectuals in order to grasp Marxism-Leninism. Marxism-Leninism was brought to China by progressive intellectuals. Party leaders such as Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De and so on were all intellectuals. During the long years of revolution, from the northern expedition to the land revolution war, intellectuals played a tremendous part and made extremely great sacrifices; and from the war of resistance against Japan up to the liberation of the whole country, still larger numbers of intellectuals joined the revolutionary ranks and fought bravely at their posts. Comrade Mao Zedong explicitly pointed out: "The victory of the revolution would not have been possible without the participation of intellectuals." Facts have fully proven this point. In speaking today of who conquered "the country," we should not forget the revolutionary intellectuals, just as we certainly should not forget the workers and peasants.

"The country" was conquered together by the proletariat and the laboring people (including intellectuals engaged in mental labor) under the party's correct leadership. As for "ruling the country" after the victory in revolution, this too is exercised by the whole body of laboring people under party leadership.

"Conquering the country" could not have been done without intellectuals, and still less could "the country be ruled" without them. Even Liu Bang, who counted on conquering the whole country in a trice, understood afterwards that "simultaneous application of the pen and the sword is the permanent strategy." Moreover we are not simply "ruling the country:" more importantly, we are carrying out socialist construction. Can we neglect the tremendous role of intellectuals in this respect since the founding of the country? Unfortunately intellectuals were discriminated against due to the "leftist" guiding ideology of the past, and they suffered even harsher maltreatment during the 10 years of internal turmoil. The result of this was that not only did intellectuals suffer physical harm; the whole country and people also suffered great loss. There are no prospects whatever for building the four modernizations without intellectuals. We must face this fact squarely: What have certain capitalist countries relied on to achieve high development of production? Mainly on science and technology. As a socialist country we have a superior social system and should all the more bring into play the role of intellectuals, science and technology. Still less can we do without intellectuals in building socialist spiritual civilization. Now we are only starting to correct anti-intellectual prejudice and implement the policies on intellectuals; how can it be said that it is chiefly intellectuals who rule the country? We must realize that importance is being attached to intellectuals to help them to serve the people better and contribute their wisdom and talent to building socialist modernization. The burdens they bear are very heavy and their tasks are great; they by no means are sitting and enjoying the ready-made fruits of revolution.

More than 30 years have passed since the founding of the country and it is very wrong still to think that "we conquered the country and the intellectuals rule it." If comrades with this notion are old cadres who have reached retirement age they should reflect. If those who personally took part in "conquering the country" are to be allowed to rule it for ever, do we even need successors? Most of the new successors coming up, whether intellectuals or not, did not take part in "conquering the country," and so is it not a bit better to be succeeded by people with knowledge rather than without it? The new Constitution stipulates: "The state develops the socialist education cause to raise the science and culture level of the people of the whole country." Judging from history, in the future everyone will have to become an intellectual, and if intellectuals cannot "rule the country," then nobody can rule it. The Central Committee has attached great importance to intellectualizing the cadre force to meet the needs of socialist modernization. We must make up the missed cultural lessons for those comrades in the prime of life who have leadership experience but lack cultural knowledge. If comrades with this notion are not really old yet lack culture, they must make up for their missed cultural knowledge lessons so they can contribute better to "ruling the country" and join in the great affair of managing the country. This is the correct approach.

Stand a bit higher and look a bit further, comrades!

Right To Earn Money

HK041338 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 83 p 3

[Commentator's article: "It Is Good To Have This 'Verdict' Reversed"]

[Text] Extrinsically, notice paid to the so-called "Wang and Wu company" case was due to the fact that engineer Wu Baoxin had twice received 1,020 yuan and as an engineer could get money so easily and have a director pay him so generously.

There must be some dirty work in this ideal setup. Some people, therefore, took it as a "criminal case" and placed it on file, intending to take punitive action.

After the basis of Wu Baoxin's income was clarified, the "Wang and Wu Company" turned out to be sheer fabrication. To further the great four modernizations cause, Wang Shiyi gave a free hand to intellectuals in playing their role and showed them every consideration. On the other hand Wu Baoxin concentrated all his strength on studying technology and worked hard despite his indisposition. With their work, the factory regained its vigor and workers had work to do. This has contributed to the factory's enrichment and the state's revenue. Instead of committing crimes, Wang and Wu have rendered meritorious service. The "case" is untenable in law and it is not necessary for people to reverse any verdict on it. However it is necessary to study the real cause of this case carefully; that is, some people are still prejudiced against intellectuals and their mental labor. This verdict in the minds of these people must be reversed!

Some people in the factory argued: "How could Wu's drawings be worth 1,000 yuan?" This question shows that some comrades still hold the erroneous viewpoint that "intellectuals just do cushy jobs and do nothing of value." These people do not understand the hardships in research and design work. They fail to understand that those mental laborers work -- they are so occupied that they often forget food and sleep and sometimes have to rack their brains and work their hearts out. The drawing made by Wu Baoxin brought 450,000 yuan worth of wealth for society. How could this happen so easily?

The principle of our socialist system is "from each according to this ability, to each according to his work." Workers can get bonuses when they overfulfill their work norms; peasants can become rich if they work hard. So, intellectuals can also earn more if they achieve good results in their work. This is just an application of the principle that has been applied to workers and peasants. What can be suspect and blamed on this point? To say it more seriously, people who do not know it are still influenced by the "leftist" ideology of looking down on and discriminating against intellectuals.

In the new historical period the sole criterion for assessing a person's merits and errors is whether all the things he has done are beneficial toward building Chinese-style socialism, the prosperity of our nation and the well-being of the people. The responsible comrades of the Shijiazhuang Municipal CPC Committee are right in asking: Is the new product that Wu Baoxin has developed an achievement of scientific research? Does the product have production value? Should we support his work? The answers to these questions undoubtedly are all positive. So, Wu Baoxin's work must be fully affirmed and commended.

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE INDUSTRY PROMOTES INTELLECTUALS

OWO61221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0747 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 Feb (XINHUA) -- According to XINHUA reporter Zhang Chunting, due to the keen attention paid by national defense scientific, technical and industrial departments to the role of intellectuals, large groups of middle-aged intellectuals have become the backbone force in national defense scientific research, experiments and production.

In the pioneer stage of national defense science and technology in our country, tens of thousands of college graduates trained by New China joined the ranks of national defense modernization.



Under the guidance of scientists of the older generation, these young intellectuals worked together with workers and PLA commanders and fighters in cities, deserts, high mountains and plateaus and -- after hundreds of thousands of experiments with simple and crude equipment and inadequate data -- solved, one after the other, key technical problems in research, design and manufacture, and successfully carried out experiments of Chinese-made atomic and hydrogen bombs, guided missiles, carrier rockets and artificial satellites, thereby greatly strengthening our country's defense capability. As time passed the young scientists have grown to maturity. To bring into full play the role of these middle-aged intellectuals the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense and all national defense industry ministries promoted a large number of comrades with both political integrity and professional competence to leading bodies at various levels when restructuring the organization last year, thereby giving full play to their technical specialties and organizational and leadership talents. At present half the leading members of the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense have received a college education, including two middle-aged deputy directors who graduated from college in the 1960's. After organizational restructuring, about half the leading cadres at and above department level in the national defense industry ministries have received at least special secondary school education. In the Ministry of Aviation Industry 33 percent of the leading cadres within the ministry and in bureaus, plants, academies, institutes and schools subordinate to the ministry are intellectuals with a college education who were promoted to leading bodies in the past few years. In the Ministry of Ordnance Industry, 16 of the 23 plant directors and plant directors who were promoted in the fourth quarter of 1982 have at least a college education and 7 have a special secondary education. In the ministries of the space industry and the nuclear industry, college graduates who plunged into the most advanced branches of national defense science and technology in the late 1950's and early 1960's have now become responsible persons of academies, plants and institutes affiliated with the ministries. Having been tempered in scientific research, experiments and the production front, these comrades have accumulated rich experiences and, with their advanced professional knowledge, have given strong vitality to their work.

In order to relieve intellectuals with technical specialties of administrative affairs and enable them to concentrate their time and energy on scientific and technical research, the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense and ministries of the national defense industry have set up their respective scientific and technical committees which have also been gradually established in all enterprises. Members of the committees consist of specialists, professors and engineers who have engaged in practical research and scored outstanding achievements, as well as comrades in charge of technical management. The main tasks of the scientific and technical committees are to study the development of national defense science and technology, formulate relevant principles and policies, put forth suggestions for planning, take charge and organize debate on tactics and techniques, and decide on manufacturing models.

In order to bring the role of intellectuals into better play as the backbone of scientific and technical contingents, the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense and ministries of the national defense industry have also explicitly defined the powers and functions of comrades in charge of technical work. A chief designer's system which defines the duties, responsibilities and powers of comrades in charge of technical work has been established to solve major technical problems. Technical command personnel at various levels are allowed to allocate manpower and financial and material resources within certain limits.



After examining and approving relevant scientific and technical work plans, party committees at various levels should safeguard technical command personnel's prestige by ensuring the implementation of technical guidelines while mobilizing administrative and logistic departments to help scientific and technical personnel complete their scientific research and production tasks.

CPC DISCIPLINE COMMISSION MEETING CONCLUDES

Wang Congwu on Economic Crime

OW081454 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0744 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 4 Feb (XINHUA) -- At the second plenary session of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee, Wang Congwu, the commission's secretary, said remarkable achievements have been scored in the struggle to strike at serious economic crime throughout the country. At the plenary session Wang Congwu presented a written report entitled: "A Preliminary Summation of the Work of Striking at Serious Economic Crime in the Past Year and Views on the Task Ahead."

He pointed out: According to preliminary statistics, as of the end of December in 1982 more than 164,000 economic criminal cases of all kinds were handled and reviewed in the whole country, of which more than 86,000 -- or 54 percent of the total cases -- were settled. Early 30,000 offenders were sentenced according to the law with over 5,500 party members expelled from the party and with illicit money and goods worth more than 320 million yuan recovered. Deterred by the struggle and influenced by the party's policy, 46,700 people have made a clear breast of their crimes and surrendered to authorities throughout the nation.

Wang Congwu said: Throughout this struggle smuggling, which was open and rampant in some areas for some time, has been mainly checked. The struggle delivered strong blows against those who commit bribery and against other serious criminals including embezzlers, grafters, speculators and profiteers. This struggle has helped consolidate political stability and unity, carry out the policy of opening up the nation to the world and of domestically enlivening the economy, effect a turn for the better in party style and in the general mood of the society, and promote production.

Wang Congwu said: The facts in waging this struggle show that the overwhelming majority of party members and cadres are good people. They work diligently, remain honest in doing their official duties and observe law and discipline. However, the large number of cases handled in the past year shows that serious crimes such as smuggling, bribery, speculation, swindling and the stealing of state and collective property have greatly corroded our cadres and undermined our socialist cause. This is mainly manifested as follows: A few people in state institutions and enterprises have smuggled things in and out in large quantities, evaded taxes, done illegal business with foreign exchange and resold merchandise at a profit under the name of the state or collective. By presenting gifts and offering bribes some lawless elements have been vigorously engaged in speculation and fraudulent practices. Some party members and cadres including some leading cadres, have used their posts and power to practice graft and accept bribes. Some government officials have colluded with lawless persons in embezzlement, bribery and bending the law. Many valuable cultural relics as well as large quantities of gold and silver have been smuggled out of the country. Large quantities of decadent capitalist videotapes and films, pornographic books and pictures as well as other obscene articles have been illegally smuggled into the country. Remnant forces of the "gang of four" and a number of people with criminal records have frenziedly undermined socialist economy.

Wang Congwu said: From the large number of cases we have already handled, we clearly realize that serious economic crimes are often linked in a hundred and one ways with the unhealthy style of the party.

In order to seek private interests some party members and cadres often act without principle, forget their integrity under the temptation of personal gain and grant whatever a criminal requests. Some criminals say: "We must buy other people's power with money we have made, and then use other people's power to make more money." This remark has clearly shown the relations between some lawless persons' criminal activities and unhealthy practices within the party. This is a major issue that we must tackle in rectifying party style.

In summing up the experience in waging this struggle, Wang Congwu pointed out: Party committees must strengthen their leadership. This is the key to waging the struggle well. To concentrate our efforts in investigating and handling major and important cases, we must uphold principles and overcome difficulties. We must organize a strong contingent to handle cases by relying on the masses and following the mass line. We must demonstrate the tremendous power of the party's policy, handle typical cases in a big way and lend impetus and strength to the struggle. We must combine our efforts in striking at serious economic crime with our efforts to rectify the party and its style and consolidate the enterprises.

Wang Congwu pointed out: To strike at serious economic crime is a long-term strategic task. The struggle we are waging now is an important campaign in fulfilling this strategic task. We must fight this campaign well and should never abandon it halfway. He firmly believed that under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and with joint efforts of the whole party and the support given by hundreds of millions of people in the whole country, we will definitely be able to score new victories in this struggle.

#### Roundup on Meeting

OW090556 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1524 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 8 Feb (XINHUA) -- The second plenary meeting of the CPC Central Committee Discipline Inspection Commission ended on 7 February. The comrades attending the meeting conscientiously studied the important speeches of Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping on the question of reform. Wang Heshou, permanent secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, made a report at the meeting entitled "Effect of Fundamental Turn for the Better in the Style of the Party as Rapidly as Possible," in behalf of the commission's Standing Committee. Wang Congwu, secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, submitted a written report entitled "A Preliminary Summation of the Work of Striking at Serious Economic Crime in the Past Year and Views on the Task Ahead." After earnest study and discussion, comrades attending the meeting were filled with confidence in striving to improve party style further, ensure smooth progress on reforms and create a new situation in discipline inspection work during the new year.

At the closing session of the plenary meeting Huang Kecheng, second secretary of the CPC Central Committee Discipline Inspection Commission, made an important speech and Wang Heshou made the concluding report of the meeting. In his speech Huang Kecheng said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the committee has led the whole party in doing a great deal of work. Tremendous progress has been achieved on all fronts and the style of the party has markedly improved. This is the main aspect. Although the party style has improved, existing problems are still quite serious and many problems urgently need to be solved. This has added to the tasks of the party's discipline inspection departments. He said: Under new historic conditions the tasks assigned by the 12th party congress to the discipline inspection commissions are very important and this shows the party's great trust in us.

Party-discipline inspection commissions at all levels and cadres doing discipline inspection work must courageously take up this heavy burden and this is our glorious duty.

Huang Kecheng said: To carry out the party Central Committee's great trust in us and do an outstanding job in discipline inspection work it is necessary seriously to select cadres in the prime of life who meet the criteria of being more revolutionary, younger as a rule, better educated and more professionally competent for the party's discipline inspection organs at all levels. He said: The succession of the new to the old is a natural law. Our veteran comrades must warmheartedly and actively support young comrades in work.

Huang Kecheng called on discipline inspection cadres to be sure to uphold principles and to be honest in performing their official duties. He said: Every discipline inspection cadre must be a proletarian revolutionary fighter and a communist fighter. On matters of principle they should be tough and firm. In handling problems they must seek truth from facts and take all factors into account. He also stressed that it is necessary to make strict demands on discipline inspection cadres that they play an exemplary role in all fields.

In his summation Wang Heshou stressed that discipline inspection cadres must further increase their understanding of the great significance in the statement that "the style of a political party in power determines its very survival." He called on discipline inspection departments at all levels to concentrate on improving party style to pay attention to strengthening education on party style, party discipline and party spirit. Particularly education on party spirit. He said: The good style of our party originates from a staunch party spirit. If our party spirit is pure then the style of our party will naturally be good. All unhealthy tendencies in the party today and all acts in violation of law and discipline manifest impurities in party spirit. To correct unhealthy tendencies we must start by strengthening education and enforcing party discipline. By strengthening party spirit through education we can ensure a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

The plenary meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission lasted 11 days. The plenary meeting deemed 1983 the first year in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, the first year in striving to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style within 5 years and the first year in creating a new situation in discipline inspection work. In the new situation the party's discipline inspection work must ensure that the whole party will work with one heart and one mind and march in step to fulfill the strategic tasks set by the 12th party congress and ensure that reforms in all fields will proceed smoothly.

The plenary meeting put forward the following specific requirements for creating a new situation in the party's discipline inspection work:

It is necessary to implement firmly the 12th party congress' series of important instruction work, adhere to the principle of putting the stress on improving party style and actively lead all party comrades in strengthening their party spirit and sense of organization and discipline so that the party's discipline inspection work will achieve more remarkable results.

It is necessary virgorously to overcome signs in some party organizations of flabbiness and lack of political and organizational unity and of laxity of discipline, and mobilize the whole party and forces in all fields to wage a struggle resolutely against all unhealthy trends and evil practices. It is necessary to establish and improve discipline inspection organizations at all levels, earnestly improve the leadership style and working methods and build a discipline inspection force that is strong in party spirit, upright in work style, courageous in struggle and capable and effective.



To meet the above-mentioned requirements, the plenary meeting stressed that this year it is necessary to pay attention to the following tasks:

1. To educate party members on party spirit, party style and party discipline in accordance with the new party constitution to prepare ideologically for the all-round party consolidation to be launched in the coming winter.
2. To promote vigorously economic construction and the smooth progress of various reforms, the plenary meeting called on all comrades engaged in discipline inspection work to be sure to understand fully the relationship between the four modernizations program and reform and the importance of reform. They must actively promote reform, actively protect and support all reforms which move along socialist orientation and firmly oppose all erroneous words and deeds that hinder the smooth progress of reform. It is necessary to strengthen supervision and inspection with regard to the erroneous acts of a small number of people who in the course of reform resist, slow down and neglect their duties, who take the opportunity to create ideological confusion, form factions and carry out non-organizational activities and take the opportunity to indulge in extravagance and waste and embezzle public property. When such acts are discovered, they must be seriously dealt with.
3. To continue to pay attention to the struggle against serious economic crimes. Remarkable success has been achieved in this struggle in the past year. The plenary meeting pointed out that the struggle has now arrived at a crucial juncture because up to the present there still are cases of economic crimes involving some leading bodies and large enterprises and institutions which remain to be thoroughly investigated; because some major and important cases which are complicated and involve many must still be broken; because certain loopholes in specific policies, rules and regulations need to be studied, reformed and plugged up; because education on the struggle against corruption has yet to be deepened; because the slack mood appearing in some places should be resolutely overcome. Party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels must continue to strengthen leadership, adopt more effective measures and earnestly investigate, deal with and wind up the cases already exposed. It is necessary to focus the attack on major and important cases, especially new ones. It is necessary to pay special attention to grasping policies and strictly distinguish between illegal and criminal activities and the masses' legitimate economic activities.
4. To take vigorous measures to check a few evil trends which seriously endanger the interests of the state and people. The plenary meeting held that at present the masses complain most about two bad practices: One is that leaders of some units and departments regard the units they head as their own "territories" that they can control as they please, and the power given them by the party and people as capital for them to act like an overlord, persist in their old ways and commit all kinds of outrages, as no one dares offend them and keep them in check. The other is that a small number of party cadres use their position and power to seek personal gain. For example, the practice of favoritism and irregularities in building and distributing houses, arranging for relatives to enroll in schools, get work, transfers and promotions, changing residence registration from rural areas to cities and towns, and so forth, and even violations of law and discipline and damage to state property, such as indiscriminate felling of trees. The plenary meeting called on discipline inspection organs at all levels to make concrete analysis of this kind of serious problems, arrange them in order of importance and urgency and -- proceeding from the actual situation -- seize a few major cases this year, organize forces in all fields to launch a struggle and deal with them seriously on each case's merit.



5. To overcome the signs of flabbiness and lack of unity in leadership work. The plenary meeting pointed out that at present, in correcting unhealthy practices, more often than not obstructions of all kinds of leading cadres are involved. This is mainly because some leading organs and leading cadres fail to struggle against unhealthy trends and evil practices, cannot make old comrades, superiors and subordinates lose face, are afraid of offending people, avoid contradictions, abandon principles, fail to criticize and punish those who deserve criticism and punishment, even intercede for them everywhere and shield them in every possible way. This is a serious manifestation of liberalism, a vulgar and philistine work style, a serious act of violation of party discipline. We must not allow this state of affairs to continue. The key to rectifying party style lies in the leadership. This means that leading cadres must set an example, match words with deeds and be models in reviving and carrying forward the party's fine traditions. They must have the courage to pay attention to, interfere with and wage struggles against all unhealthy tendencies and acts of violation of law and discipline. So long as leading cadres at all levels take the lead, have the courage to act and know how to mobilize vast numbers of party members and the masses, problems will not be difficult to solve.

The plenary meeting held that the report to the 12th party congress and the new party constitution have set higher demands and made many new and important stipulations on discipline inspection work. Discipline inspection organizations at all levels and all discipline inspection cadres must conscientiously and responsibly fulfill their duties, raise discipline inspection work to a new level and be sure to live up to the great trust the party places in them.

At the first plenary meeting of the present Central Discipline Inspection Commission, Comrade Chen Yun pointed out: "Cadres engaged in discipline inspection work should be people with a staunch party spirit and the courage to stand up for what is right, people who can uphold principle and have the courage to resolutely struggle against all unhealthy tendencies in the party and all acts of violation of law and discipline, and not those who 'equivocate' and act as peacemakers and goody-goody old men on matters of principle." The second plenary meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission held that these words of Comrade Chen Yun point up the moral character discipline inspection cadres must possess. In the spirit of Comrade Chen Yun's words, discipline inspection departments at all levels -- in dealing with problems of violation of law and discipline -- must handle each case as soon as it is discovered and must be perfectly impartial, have the courage to investigate and interfere, respect facts, be upright and never stoop to flattery, exercise prudence and dare to take responsibility when confronted by difficulties and resistance, no matter where and from whom the resistance comes.

The second plenary meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission emphatically pointed out: Rectifying party style and enforcing party discipline are the responsibility of the whole party. Every party member should fight bravely in the van, strive to contribute and work hard to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style as quickly as possible.

#### Commission's Communique

OW081411 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1248 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 8 Feb (XINHUA) -- Communique of the second plenary session of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee dated 7 February 1983:

The second plenary session of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee was held in Beijing from 28 January to 7 February 1983.

Attending the session were 123 members of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee. Also present at the session as observers were 103 responsible persons of the discipline inspection organs of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the departments concerned at the central level. On behalf of the commission's Standing Committee, Comrade Wang Heshou, permanent secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee, delivered a report at the plenary session, entitled: "Effect a Fundamental Turn for the Better in the Style of the Party as Rapidly as Possible." On behalf of the Commission's Standing Committee Comrade Wang Congwu, secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee, submitted a written report, entitled: "A Preliminary Summation of the Work of Striking at Serious Economic Crime in the Past Year and Views on the Task Ahead." Comrade Huang Kecheng, second secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee, attended the session and delivered an important speech.

On the basis of the guidelines laid down by the party's 12th national congress and with important speeches made by Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping on carrying out reforms as its guiding ideology, the session conscientiously reviewed and unanimously adopted the report made by Comrade Wang Heshou, entitled: "Effect a Fundamental Turn for the Better in Party Style as rapidly as Possible." The session studied measures on how to mobilize the whole party to effect a fundamental turn for the better in party style as soon as possible and to create a new situation in doing discipline inspection work. It also made specific plans for doing discipline inspection work in 1983.

The session earnestly discussed Comrade Wang Congwu's written report on striking at serious economic crime. It held: It is necessary to continue helping party committees at all levels grasp this work well and tightly. The session also discussed the issue of how to strengthen the system of discipline inspection organizationally.

The plenary session called on all party committees and discipline inspection organs to unite with all the comrades in the party, mobilize the forces in all fields and strive to effect a fundamental turn for the better as rapidly as possible.

#### RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL VIEWS DISCIPLINE, REFORM

OW081936 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1624 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 8 Feb (XINHUA) -- The 9 February RENMIN RIBAO carries an editorial entitled "Be Defenders of Reform." The editorial reads in full as follows:

The second plenary session of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee concluded on 7 February. On behalf of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee's Discipline Inspection Commission, the Commission's Permanent Secretary Wang Heshou delivered a report on the work of the Standing Committee entitled: "Effect a Fundamental Turn for the Better in Party Style as Rapidly as Possible," which was approved by the plenary session. Excerpts of the report were published in newspapers (see front page of 2 February RENMIN RIBAO), and its text will be made public soon. This report has summed up the achievements and experiences in striving for a fundamental turn for the better in party style over the past few years and has set forth principles and tasks for future work in this regard. We endorse all of these. Here we would like to express some views, particularly on the promotion of reform through the party's work of discipline inspection.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party has made tremendous achievements and accumulated a great deal of new experience in discipline inspection. Now the party has shifted the emphasis of discipline inspection from mainly handling cases of violating party discipline to strictly enforcing party discipline and rectifying the ruling party's in particular. This is a major development of the guiding principles for discipline inspection. Thanks to efforts of the whole party, our party's style is noticeably changing for the better. However, there are still many unhealthy trends and violations of the law and discipline in the party and some of them are rather serious. In doing the work of discipline inspection, the party should assist party committees at all levels in effecting a fundamental turn for the better in party style as soon as possible. With the greatest determination to rectify party style, the party Central Committee has laid down a timely series of effective measures in this regard. Detesting unhealthy trends, the broad masses of party members and people strongly demand the rectification of party style and are helping us do so in various respects. Relying on the masses and coordinating with propaganda, organization and other departments, party discipline inspection departments should educate party members and cadres to act in strict accordance with the party constitution adopted by the 12th party congress and the "guiding principles for inner-party political life." To understand what they should do and what they should not do, to raise their political consciousness and conscientiously to implement the party's lines, principles and policies. This is a basic way to rectify party style.

Handling discipline violations by party members is also the important work of discipline inspection commissions. In addition to distinguishing right from wrong and defining merit and demerits, the purpose of handling such cases is, more important, to sum up experiences and lessons from such cases, to punish one as a warning to a hundred," to educate the broad masses of party members in conscientiously observing strict discipline and to raise their political consciousness.

Rectifying the style of the ruling party and giving first priority to upholding the party's political discipline is another important experience gained in discipline inspection in the new situation. Unhealthy trends in the party manifest themselves in many ways. Many party members, cadres and even leading cadres have not yet freed themselves from the influence of erroneous "leftist" ideas or are under the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas. As a result, they have failed to keep political unity with the party Central Committee and to implement the party's lines, principles and policies, or they have even violated these lines, principles and policies. This is the most serious unhealthy trend which causes the gravest harm to the people. In the past 2 or more years the whole party was made resolute efforts to eliminate erroneous "leftist" ideas and to combat the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization. The party has regarded upholding its political discipline as the focus of discipline inspection at present, has encouraged healthy trends and has combated unhealthy ones, thus bringing about a noticeable turn for the better in party style and in standards of social conduct and gradually bringing about a new situation in the work of discipline inspection.

After summing up our country's fresh experiences in carrying out reforms, Comrade Hu Yaobang, on behalf of the party Central Committee, recently delivered an important speech on the four modernizations and the question of reform. He pointed out; The four modernizations will be out of the question without carrying out reforms. In stressing political unity with the party Central Committee, we must now keep unity with it on the question of reform. In doing the work of discipline inspection, the party must uphold this important rule of political discipline and be a defender of reform.



Reform is a deepgoing revolution and it involves everyone. Because of their different ideological levels, historical experiences and interests, people take different attitudes toward reform. True revolutionaries enthusiastically support reform and take the lead in carrying it out. Failing to adapt themselves to reform or even erecting obstacles to reform or refusing to carry it out are those in leading positions who stick to old ways and do not want to make progress. Those who live on socialism by "sharing food from the same big pot" and those who work only for the interests of their own departments at the expense of the public interest. Cases of reaping some profit by taking advantage of reform in violation of the law and discipline have also been discovered recently. Every party member will be tested in the carrying out of reforms as to whether or not he has a strong party spirit and follows the correct party style.

The work of party discipline inspection should be done to insure and protect the smooth carrying out of reforms in various fields. An incorrect party style will hinder the carrying out of reforms and making resolute efforts to carry out reforms will be conducive to rectifying party style. Practical experience shows that in localities where the party style is healthy, reforms are being carried out smoothly. Where reforms are carried out, the party style is noticeably improved. The reform of our agricultural was started earlier. As a result, agricultural production has greatly developed and peasants' enthusiasm has been unprecedentedly high. Moreover, relatively widespread unhealthy trends among basic-level cadres, such as giving arbitrary and impractical direction, resorting to coercion and commandism and eating and taking more than one is entitled to, have greatly diminished. The styles of setting an example with one's own conduct, making study and investigation and seeking truth from facts have been considerably developed. All this is clear proof. Therefore, discipline inspection organs at all levels should take an active part in the carrying out of reforms and vigorously defend and support all reforms being carried out in the socialist orientation. They should resolutely oppose and put an end to all wrong words and acts hindering the carrying out of reforms. As for a small number of people who follow unhealthy trends and violate the law and discipline by taking advantage of reform, discipline inspection organs should strengthen their supervision and inspection of them and severely deal with them in good time.

The work of party discipline inspection should also be reformed. Discipline inspection cadres should continuously raise their level of ideological, theoretical and political understanding and improve their leadership and work methods. Furthermore, they should carry forward the spirit of being thoroughly responsible to the party and the people and help many departments and areas overcome their laxity and weakness. Party cadres doing the work of discipline inspection should have a strong party spirit and awe-inspiring righteousness, uphold principle, be upright and never stoop to flatter, be brave in taking up responsibility and do their work boldly. They should not be afraid of being removed from office, expelled from school, divorced, imprisoned or even beheaded nor should they be afraid of being given tight shoes to wear, losing ballots or being presented few wreaths. As long as you uphold the party's principles the party will support and protect you. In the face of difficulties and obstructions -- no matter where they come from -- discipline inspection cadres should be impartial and incorruptible and have the courage to investigate cases and to enforce party discipline. "All members are equally subject to party discipline" and "everyone is equal before the law." This is our conviction and we must promote its implementation regardless of all consequences.

#### CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HOLDS CONFERENCE

OWO50331 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1213 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jan (XINHUA) -- Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, pointed out today at the academy's work conference that the realization of the general goal of China's economic construction relies, to a considerable extent on the progress in science and technology.



For this reason, he said, scientific research workers of the academy are requested, first of all, to do a still better job in orienting their work toward economic construction and all scientific and technological personnel should, in the first place, vigorously plunge themselves into the practice of economic construction.

The work conference of the Chinese Academy of Sciences opened on 29 January in Beijing. It will study how to implement scientific and technological work principles and policies which the central authorities have put forward since the 12th CPC National Congress with a view to creating a new situation in the academy's work. Lu Jiaxi said that at present the academy should put emphasis on the following tasks to serve economic construction:

1. On its own initiative and in an organized way, the academy should conscientiously take part in the formulation of national plans for economic construction and scientific and technological development and for work of various trades, various localities and key enterprises. Over past years the academy has gathered voluminous fundamental data on surveys and studies in the fields of natural conditions, natural resources, environmental science and ecology. This data should be fully used as a scientific basis for planning our economic construction and the work in various localities. Moreover, the academy has 400 scientific council members and scores of personnel specializing in various disciplines. Full scope should be given to their intelligence and wisdom in drawing up various work plans.
2. It is necessary to pay great attention to solving key technical problems and to make achievements in a down-to-earth way. To exploit fully the favorable conditions of the academy, organize the relatively scattered forces and set up several "iron fists" for the purpose of serving economic construction in a better way, it has been decided to form several research centers based on the present forces; namely, research and development centers for computers and integrated circuits, for software, for biological engineering and for new materials as well as research and service centers for laser technology and optical instruments and for remote sensing technology.
3. Conscientious efforts should be made to popularize and apply research results. The tendency to underrate the work of popularizing and applying research results must be overcome. This work should be regarded as being important as the work of scientific research. The academic department [yuan bu 7108 6752] is in the process of setting up a scientific and technological consultation service which will be in charge of popularization and application of the academy's research results and will be responsible for technological service work. From now on, in evaluating the work of various research institutes, attention should be paid not only to the number and significance of their successful research projects but also to how they have popularized and applied those research results which can be used for practical purposes. Personnel who are popularizing and helping to apply research results in factories and in rural areas should be given subsidies as necessary. Certain rewards should be given to those whose work in popularizing the research results has yielded economic benefits.
4. It is necessary to strengthen relations and cooperation with economic departments and institutions of higher learning so as to understand the actual situation and determine the tasks to be done. All research institutes of the academy should create conditions for warmly receiving visiting scholars from production departments and institutions of higher learning. Their major instruments, equipment and experimental installations should be made available to the public and, if at all possible, should be offered for use by other units.

They should also make full use of their facilities to contribute to the construction of national and local survey, testing and computer centers, and to scientific research personnel training centers as well as to information and data centers. At the same time the broad masses of scientific and technological personnel should be encouraged to have part-time jobs or act as technical advisers at various production departments, industrial and mining enterprises, villages and schools.

#### New Intellectuals Policy Urged

OW060324 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1316 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA) -- According to reporter Zhu Weixin, the meeting of the Chinese Academy of Sciences currently in session maintains that, to arouse the enthusiasm of scientists and technicians to participate in the four modernizations, all types of old rules that restrict intellectuals' initiative and prevent them from bringing their capabilities into play must be eliminated with a spirit of reform.

According to the meeting, reform should begin in the following areas:

-- Dare to push the top-notch intellectuals to the front. The technical titles of those middle-aged and young scientists and technicians who really are capable and who really have made contributions must be upgraded; and their promotions should not be restricted by traditional rules and the intellectuals' record of service.

-- When intellectuals have satisfactorily accomplished their own research, they should be allowed to spend their spare time on scientific and technical work useful to the four modernizations and be rationally rewarded with part of the wealth they create.

-- Personnel engaged in popularizing the results of scientific and technological research and providing technical information service should be rewarded with a certain part of the earnings. Those who have contributed more should be rewarded accordingly. Special funds should be earmarked for the reward of those who have performed well in their scientific research.

-- Outstanding middle-aged intellectuals must be put in important positions and properly used. Those who have administrative capabilities should be promoted to various leading posts. When a local organization needs intellectuals in its leading group during its administrative reform and solicits the Chinese Academy of Sciences' assistance, the academy should make positive efforts to help it by sending the needed personnel.

-- Intellectuals should be encouraged to work in other parts of the country. To encourage scientists and technicians to work in CAS institutes in remote areas, where technical strength is weak, special policies should be adopted. This means that their registered permanent residences and their administrative credentials will not be changed and that their pay will be appropriately increased. Permission should be granted to those scientists and technicians of inland institutes -- where scientists and technicians are concentrated -- who volunteer to be transferred to work in remote areas, medium and small cities, factories, enterprises or rural areas.

#### Eight Reforms Initiated

HK070725 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1504 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Report: "Chinese Academy of Sciences Makes Eight Decisions on Reforms" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Feb (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The phenomena of 70 or 80-year-olds being directors of research institutes under the Chinese Academy of Sciences will no longer exist in the near future.

The work conference of the academy explicitly stipulated: The age of scientist-directors should, on the whole, not exceed 65, and that of other institute-level cadres should not exceed 60.

The conference also stipulated: A system of term of office should be practiced in the posts of directors and deputy directors of institutes, with each accepting a 3-year term. The number of leading organs of each institute should not exceed five, and not exceed seven in large institutes. The principal leading position should, in general, be assumed by one person. The above stipulations must be implemented this year. Streamlining organizations, reducing relevant personnel and reorganizing leading organs is the prime issue of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in carrying out overall and systematic reforms. The seven other reform decisions made by the work conference of the Chinese Academy of Sciences are:

1. Take bold action to put some excellent young and middle-aged intellectuals in important positions and properly bring their roles into play.
2. Carry out trial implementation of various responsibility systems. We must adhere to the word "contract," which constitutes a breakthrough point in reform and is a major form in enlivening management of scientific research and raising the efficiency of scientific research. A responsibility system of contracts linked to subjects may be practiced in some research subjects which have clear objective of application and in some development work. The trial implementation of a responsibility system of contracts linked to management may be carried out regarding some large-scale instrument equipment. As for factories and living service units, the study and trial implementation of various contract responsibility systems may be carried out with reference to the methods in society.
3. Carry out trial implementation of employment contract systems and gradually reform personnel systems. The trial implementation of the employment contract system may be carried out selectively on one or two key items, such as the on-the-scene experimental base area of the Huang-Huai-Hai River Plain. The contracts are to be signed by responsible units and all participants and all rights and obligations of the two parties must be stipulated, such as floating wages and welfare treatment. If somebody is willing to enter into this employment contract, the original unit must release that person.
4. A trial implementation of the free combination of the personnel of the subject research group may be carried out in some subjects and the heads of the groups of research subjects may select working personnel for their own groups. Those redundant personnel may either change to do other jobs where they can bring their roles into full play, or have the option to retain their positions yet receive no pay while seeking employment themselves.
5. Reform the reward system and do away with the reward methods of equalitarianism. A part of pure income may be allotted to reward individuals in the applicable research subjects and development directly connected with the creation of economic value and in shift of achievements, technological consultation and service. Greater rewards may be given if income is ample. Rewards may be given to those engaging in basic research according to the scientific and technological merits of their scientific research achievements after they have completed research on their items. Greater rewards may be given to those who have made remarkable achievements. The trial implementation of rewards on a per capita basis may also be carried out.
6. Under the premise of practicing a rigid responsibility system and guaranteeing the completion of their own research tasks, research personnel are allowed to use their own spare time to engage in labor beneficial to the four modernizations. Their achievements in this aspect must also be acknowledged and encouraged. Usually, income from their sparetime undertaking should belong to themselves. If some of them cannot fulfill their own research tasks in accordance with the needs of the post responsibility system, their money award may be reduced or cut off, or even their wages may be reduced or cut off.



7. The trial implementation of a floating wage system may be carried out. Strenuous efforts should be made to raise proposals in the first half of this year and the trial implementation should be carried out beginning the second half of this year.

The work conference lasted 9 days. Fang Yi, state councillor and minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, attended the conference on 5 February and delivered a speech. Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, made the concluding report on 6 February. A total of 500-odd scientists and leading cadres in scientific and technological work attended the conference.

FANG YI ADDRESSES NEW SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY GROUP

OW041555 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1146 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 Feb (XINHUA) -- According to XINHUA reporters Gu Mainan and Guo Yuanfa, the State Council scientific and technological leading group recently convened a meeting in Beijing to mobilize and organize scientific and technological experts of all departments and quarters to make suggestions for the formulation of the nation's long-range scientific and technological development plan. The meeting, to which over 1,000 scientists, engineers and technicians were invited, was the first convened by the group after its founding.

The meeting was chaired by Fang Yi, deputy head of the group. He read the decision of the party Central Committee and the State Council on forming the group. He said that this important decision made by the party Central Committee and the State Council presents a powerful organizational guarantee for creating a new situation in all fields of scientific and technological work. He hoped all departments concerned would treasure the scientists and technicians and, through formulating the plan, tackle major scientific and technological problems and carry out other central tasks, properly organize use of the nation's scientists and technicians, and thoroughly implement Comrade Deng Xiaoping's many instructions with regard to administration and use of scientists and technicians.

Fang Yi stressed that the purpose of the meeting was to mobilize and organize experts in all fields to take an active part in formulating the plan, contributing their wisdom, talents and efforts and working closely together with the economic departments to chart the best plan for a coordinated scientific, technological, economic and social development.

Song Ping, vice minister in charge of the State Planning Commission and deputy head of the State Council scientific and technological leading group and Zha Dongwan, vice minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission and concurrently director of the office of the State Council scientific and technological leading group, also addressed the meeting with regard to formulation of the plan.

Song Ping pointed out that the purpose of placing scientific and technological development ahead of other things in the long-range economic and social development plan that will be formulated is to firmly establish the fundamental guiding ideology that scientific and technological progress is essential for economic invigoration, and that this guiding ideology must be truly reflected in the plan. He said: A long-range economic and social development is not properly planned. The extreme importance in formulating scientific and technological development must be fully understood. He put forward a four-point guidance for formulating the scientific and technological development plan:



1. Strengthen the research of production technology and include in the plan, as major contents, the scientific and technological tasks presented by major construction projects, technical reforms of all trades and professions and regional development, with an aim to attaining the strategic goal of quadrupling the annual gross output value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century;
2. Chart the course, tasks and major policies for technological development in connection with our country's actual situation and in the spirit of seeking truth from facts;
3. On the basis of overall planning in all trades and professions and in all regions, give prominence to several projects and concentrate our energy on accomplishing them; and
4. Experts of all departments and authorities concerned must cooperate with each other.

Zhao Dongwan gave an explanation of the specific aspects of planning. He said: Our country's scientific and technological front now faces a glorious and arduous task. All comrades on the scientific and technological front must heighten their spirit, shoulder the burden bravely, strive to make science and technology serve the economy, and play their part in realizing the strategic goal of quadruplication [of production]. To make science and technology serve the economy, attention must be attached to five methods and three principles. The five methods are:

1. Through carrying out research at home and importing technologies from abroad, to popularize in our country advanced production technologies -- ones useful to our country -- that were commonly adopted by the economically developed countries in the 1970's and the 1980's, so that these new technologies will be gradually adopted by our newly-built enterprises as well as by the old enterprises whose outmoded technology has to be replaced;
2. Through developing technology in new spheres, to build some new technology-intensive industries to pave a new way for achieving the strategic quadruplication goal;
3. Earnestly to plan scientific studies on major projects before and during their construction to make sure these projects have a relatively advanced and reliable technological foundation;
4. To pay special attention to the "four transfers," particularly with regard to the transfer of technology from the war industry to the civilian sectors and the transfer of foreign technology into our country. Plans for these issues must be mapped out and earnestly implemented;
5. Appropriately to chart certain long-term basic research projects to prepare the necessary scientific and technological reserves for long-term economic development.

The three principles are:

1. To continue to organize our strength properly in order to tackle key scientific and technological problems. This means that necessary manpower and material and financial resources must be pooled and utilized to deal with problems arising from the development of new areas, and technical renovations of all trades and professions and major construction projects.
2. Scientists and technologists must be positively organized to assist our enterprises' technical renovation. This means that scientists and technicians must assist the departments concerned in appraising the existing enterprises' technical standards from a scientific and technical viewpoint, and must help the major trades and enterprises to plan and carry out their technological reform.

3. To pay special attention to the popularization and application of the results of scientific and technological research and do a conscientious job in helping the transfer and popularization of new technologies so that their economic value can be brought into play.

In his report, Zhao Dongwan also explained in detail the guiding ideology for the planning, its targets, major content, progress, methods and steps. He said the nation's long-range scientific and technological plan will be formulated in several states. The national plan for scientific and technological development will be formulated by the State Planning Commission, the State Scientific and Technological Commission and other departments and regions concerned. The plan for the scientific and technological development of various trades under the departments of the State Council and the regional plans for scientific and technological development of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions will be formulated by various departments and regions.

#### BAN YUE TAN LISTS MAJOR ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

OW291756 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 29 (XINHUA) -- Shanghai is now able to produce a kind of special steel ingots for making large forged parts for nuclear power plants with generating capacities ranging from 300,000 kilowatts to 900,000 kilowatts. Last year, a steel smelting furnace for what is known to experts as "electroslag steel ingots" was put into operation in Shanghai, the latest issue of the FORTNIGHTLY CHAT reports. The 2.31 million-circulation popular magazine on politics and current affairs lists this as one of the city's five major achievements in 1982. The city's 1982 total value of industrial output was 63.6 billion yuan, continuing to exceed all other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions directly under central authorities and up 4.5 percent above 1981, the previous record year.

FORTNIGHTLY CHAT is featuring in two installments a list of five major achievements for each of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions on China's mainland. The first installment (No.2 issue) covers 15 administrative areas at the provincial level including Shanghai. The second installment in Issue No. 3 will cover the remaining 14 administrative areas.

In Tibet, probably the most economically backward region in China, people succeeded in trial-planting fodder grass 4,760 meters above sea level, CHAT reports. Xinjiang, another autonomous region, had record harvests of cotton, sugar beet, grain and fruit in 1982. CHAT says the region has had five consecutive years of good harvest.

Sichuan Province harvested 2.65 million tons more of grain in 1982 than in 1981, the magazine says. The province has pioneered many experiments encouraging peasant initiative for production.

Anhui Province, also known for its pioneering role in implementing the new rural policies, had a record harvest of grain, oil-bearing seeds, tobacco, silkworm cocoons and fruit. Peasants' income from the collective sector averaged 240 yuan per capita, up 20 percent above 1981, the previous best year.

BEIJING PLA GIVES SPRING FESTIVAL PERFORMANCE

OW281307 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1537 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jan (XINHUA) -- The leading organ of the PLA units stationed in Beijing and the units presented a Spring Festival performance on the evening of 27 January to support the government and cherish the people and extend greetings to the people of the capital. Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, Mayor Jiao Ruoyu and Vice Mayor Ye Zilong attended the performance in the company of Xu Xin, deputy chief of PLA General Staff, Zhu Yunqian, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, and Zhang Xiang, deputy director of the PLA General Logistics Department.

Zhanyou Beijing opera troupe of the Beijing PLA units' Political Department performed the Beijing Opera "Lu Bu and Diao Chan" to an audience of over 1,800 in the capital.

DUAN JUNYI ATTENDS BEIJING SPRING FESTIVAL FORUM

OW070010 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1927 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Report by XINHUA reporter Huang Zhimin]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Feb (XINHUA) -- The responsible comrades of the leading organization of Beijing Municipality and PLA units stationed in Beijing attended a forum held in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing this afternoon. The comrades extended Spring Festival greetings to each other and spoke of the deep friendship between the army-men and the civilians.

In his speech delivered at the forum, Ye Zilong, vice mayor of Beijing, highly praised the outstanding achievements made by the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Beijing last year in urban and rural construction, combating disasters, maintaining social order, afforestation and organizing militia training.

Huang Yukun, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, spoke on behalf of the PLA units stationed in Beijing. He expressed thanks for the concern shown by the leading party and government organizations in Beijing and by the capital's inhabitants. Comrades to the forum pledged to further strengthen army-government and army-people unity in 1983 and to make fresh contributions toward building the capital's socialist spiritual and material civilizations. Zhang Zhen, Xu Guangyi, Duan Junyi and Jiao Ruoyu attended the forum. Following the forum, a Spring Festival army-people get-together was jointly held by the Beijing Municipal People's Government and the PLA units stationed in Beijing in the Beijing exhibition hall.

BEIJING CONCLUDES RURAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK030615 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Excerpts] A rural work conference convened by the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee concluded on 27 January after 7 days in session. The participating leadership cadres enthusiastically supported the municipal CPC Committee's proposal on speeding up three great reforms in agriculture in economic setup, management system and technology and achieving four breakthroughs. Through studying the central instructions on a number of problems in current rural policies and the important speeches of leading central comrades, they seriously cleared away leftist influence and studied the question of how to further relax the policies.

Beijing Municipal CPC Committee First Secretary Duan Junyi listened to the reports made at the conference and made an important speech.

A responsible comrade of the municipal CPC Committee made a report on emancipating the mind, speeding up reforms and further developing the new situation in suburban agriculture. Leading persons of municipal departments concerned spoke on ideological and political work for reform, rural education and other questions.

The participants held full discussions centering on the questions of speeding up reforms and further developing the new situation, and studied implementation measures. Du Runsheng, director of the central Secretariat's Rural Policy Study Office, delivered an important report. Municipal CPC Committee Second Secretary and Mayor Jiao Ruoyu and Secretary Chen Xitong also spoke.

Comrade Duan Junyi demanded that, after the meeting, leaders at all levels continue to seriously study and implement the Central Committee's instructions and get a vigorous grasp of reforms. In order to carry out reforms in an all-round, systematic, resolute and orderly way, they should put forward as soon as possible reform schemes suited to their own conditions.

#### FASTER COMMERCIAL REFORM CALLED FOR IN BEIJING

BEIJING RIBAO 31 Jan Report

HK040752 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 83 p 1

[Report: "Municipal CPC Committee Holds Meeting To Convey Spirit of Central Leading Comrades' Instructions on Accelerating Pace of Commercial Reform"]

[Text] The municipal CPC Committee and municipal government called a meeting of the CPC Committee secretaries and the directors of Beijing's suburban districts as well as the principal responsible persons of commercial bureaus under the municipal authorities yesterday afternoon to convey the spirit of the important instructions given recently by the central leading comrades on commercial reform and to draw up a plan for accelerating the pace of commercial reform in Beijing.

Participants of the meeting said: The central leading comrades' instructions on accelerating the pace of commercial reform are very important. Reforms will bring about high efficiency and speed, spiritual civilization, better use of financial resources, and talented people. In instituting the system of contracted responsibilities for enterprise management, it is first necessary to ensure the state's revenue. On this basis, whoever earns more profits can get greater income and whoever carries out reform will be the first to benefit from it. The state gets a big share, the enterprises get a medium share and the staff and workers get a small share. Staff and workers who do more work earn greater income. Otherwise, the system of contracted responsibilities for enterprise management will come to a premature end. Reforms should not be carried out by adopting the old methods. They should not be carried out exclusively in the commercial units in one or two streets but in more streets and even in the whole municipality. They should not be confined to only a few units.

Duan Junyi, first secretary, and Chen Xitong, secretary, of the municipal CPC Committee, and deputy mayors Wang Chun, Wang Xiaoyi and Guo Xianrui attended the meeting. Speaking at the meeting, Duan Junyi and Chen Xitong stressed that CPC Committees at all levels should seriously study Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech on reform, realistically strengthen leadership over reform, accelerate the pace of commercial reform, personally grasp the key points, and pay constant attention to study new conditions and solving new problems, so that commercial reform could be carried out with faster and better results.

At the meeting, responsible persons of some districts and bureaus reported on the initial gratifying changes in financial and trade work following the institution of the system of contracted responsibilities for commercial enterprise management.



They also talked about some problems encountered in the course of progress. In the municipality, commercial reform has quickly spread over a whole area from one point. Up to yesterday, the commercial units in Qianmen and Xidan Streets had basically finished their work of signing contracts, 1,382 commercial units in the municipality will have signed contracts by March.

#### Trial Implementation of Reforms

OWO81131 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0049 GMT 3 Feb 83

["Commentary by XINHUA reporters Guo Yourui and Zhou Hongshu, "Keep Pace With the Situation in Reform, Quicken the Steps of Reform -- On the Trial Implementation of the Management Responsibility System in Commerce and Service Trades in Beijing Municipality" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA) -- At the beginning of the year, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and People's Government decided to implement on a trial basis the management responsibility system at selected units of the commercial and service trades on two main streets, Qianmen and Xidan. Only some 20 days have passed since, but the plan for the trial implementation at the selected units on the two streets has been broadened again and again, expanding the plan to all cities and townships of the capital. In view of such a strong tendency and swift development in reform, leadership at various levels must keep up with the situation and make good use of the opportunity in order to quicken the pace of reform. As a central leading comrade has pointed out, commercial reform should be carried out on a broad scale and old methods should not be used to implement new policies.

Because the trial implementation of the management responsibility system on Qianmen and Xidan Streets in Beijing Municipality enjoys the ardent support of the people and conforms with their will, the enthusiasm for carrying out reform among the masses of cadres, workers and staff members on the finance and trade front has erupted like a volcano. The swift progress in the reform has exceeded all expectations. On 26 January, a total of 136 contracts were signed or approved for Qianmen and Xidan Streets. Four days later, the number of the contracts increased to 291. On 28 January Dongcheng District held a meeting to sign contracts and a total of 179 were signed, thus enabling the latecomer to surpass the old-timer. As of 31 January Xuanwu District had signed 317 contracts, topping other districts in the municipality. On the same day, Changping County reported good news -- all 608 commercial outlets in the county had signed contracts.

Since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Beijing Municipality has, in accord with the policy of the central authorities, carried out economic reforms. Progress has been fastest in agriculture, in which a new situation has been created. In industry, the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company has taken the lead in implementing the economic responsibility system and signing contracts with the state to increase profits. The reform in agriculture and industry has smashed the bonds of "leftist" thinking and given a strong impetus to commercial reform in Beijing Municipality. Being keenly aware of the necessity to reform the commercial management system, the masses of cadres, workers and staff members on the commercial front have seen from the practice that commerce is the link between cities and villages and between production and consumption, and that without carrying out reform in commerce, the building of the four modernizations will be delayed.

The first batch of units on Qianmen and Xidan Streets selected for trying out the contract system have immediately raised their efficiency, increased financial resources and produced examples of spiritual civilization and talented people.

This gives people food for thought: Why does poor service in commerce, which along with dirt and disorderliness have plagued the country for many years, improve right after the signing of the contract, and why do the cadres and managers, who have had a difficult job over the years, have easier command over the staff and workers once the responsibility is instituted. People have realized a truth -- without breaking egalitarianism and the convention of "everybody eating from the same big pot," commerce remains a hopeless case. Some say that "everybody eating from the same big pot" has exhausted socialism, "giving everybody an iron rice bowl" has idled people, and egalitarianism has slackened their sense of discipline. Others say: "Egalitarianism is also an unhealthy tendency which should not be allowed to continue. We want to be the promoters of reform."

In carrying out commercial reform, leading comrades of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and People's Government have worked day and night, leading the masses in supporting and carrying out reform. At the turn of the year they shifted the focus of work to reform. A secretary of the municipal CPC Committee who is in charge of the reform has, at every meeting and visit to a district, reiterated that the party committees at various levels must regard reform as the central task and take a firm hold of reform in order to promote the work in other fields. Principal party and government leaders of Chongwen and Xicheng Districts, in which Qianmen and Xidan Streets are located, have also taken charge personally in commercial reform. At the same time, measures have been taken to replenish the leading body on reform, increase the number of personnel available for the selected units, continuously readjust arrangements and map out new plans.

Leading cadres of Beijing Municipality are clearly aware of the various problems that may crop up in the course of reform. In leading reform, it is necessary to pay attention to studying the new situation and solving new problems, to dare to carry out reform and be good at it, and to achieve progress while carrying out reform.

#### BEIJING IMPROVES COMMODITY CIRCULATION

OW060626 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1213 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jan (XINHUA) -- In order to develop commodity production in suburban and rural areas of Beijing, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee recently decided to adopt nine measures to smooth commodity circulation.

1. The policies concerning the purchase and marketing of agricultural and sideline products will be adjusted. After the peasants fulfil their contract quotas in delivering or selling their products -- such as grain, oil-bearing crops, pigs, eggs, nuts or fruit -- to the state, they are permitted to sell their surplus products through various channels. The commercial department may actively help them market their products. The producers may process and sell their products by themselves.

2. The rural commercial system will be reformed. Grassroots supply and marketing cooperatives will restore the nature of cooperative stores and conduct comprehensive combined economic operations as soon as possible. The district and county supply and marketing cooperatives will be reorganized into associations. The sales and business departments of existing associations embracing agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises; associations including animal husbandry, industrial and commercial enterprises; associations of forestry, industrial and commercial enterprises, and commune-run and brigade-run enterprises will primarily deal in their own products. They may also deal in other products. In order to replenish their stock, they may buy goods from local commercial departments, as well as from other localities.

3. Rural collectives and individuals will be helped to develop food, repair and other service trades.

Their applications for business licenses shall be examined and approved by relevant municipal departments according to a unified plan if the location of the store is in a major scenic spot or on a main city road. Otherwise, the applications are examined and approved by district or county authorities. The collectively-run or individually-run restaurants operating with government permits shall pay taxes to the state. They shall collect food coupons while selling food and the food shall be sold at government-prescribed prices. They shall turn in the collected food coupons to obtain food supplies at government-prescribed prices from the grain and food stocks reserved by various counties and districts for collectively-run and individually-run restaurants.

4. Collectives and commune members are permitted to butcher and sell their pigs in their localities provided they have fulfilled their state delivery and sales quotas and provided they guarantee the sanitation of the pork. Those who sell the pork at government-prescribed prices may claim reward grain by showing the butchery certificate.

5. The buying and selling prices of surplus agricultural and sideline products may freely be raised or lowered and the sellers are permitted to freely set prices for new products which are being sold on the market for the first time.

6. The agricultural and sideline products of the third category and the surplus agricultural and sideline products of the first and second categories are permitted to be transported and marketed through various channels. The regulation that shipment of agricultural and sideline products to other localities must be examined and approved by relevant departments is abolished. Grassroots supply and marketing cooperatives and warehouses are permitted to promote sales outside Beijing. Producers, individual traders and specialized households in mobile trades may sell their goods, either retail or wholesale, in other localities. Small commodities and obsolete and old articles may be sold at village fairs.

7. Communes, production brigades and teams and individuals are permitted to operate transport business. Motor vehicles, tractors and horse carts from other provinces and cities are permitted to transport agricultural and sideline products and the products of commune-run and brigade-run enterprises in Beijing's suburban and rural areas.

8. The authority to examine and approve the establishment of construction teams will be delegated to lower levels. The districts and counties will be given the power to examine and approve the applications filed by communes, production brigades or production teams for establishing construction teams. The power to examine and approve the applications for permits to hire temporary workers from rural areas will be delegated to districts, counties or communes if they are hired to work in other than urban areas.

9. The development of the fodder-processing industry will be expedited. The grain and animal husbandry departments and counties, communes and production brigades and teams may run fodder-processing factories under a unified plan.

#### NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI ADDRESSES CPC SECRETARIES

SK050736 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Excerpts] After completing all the scheduled tasks on the agenda, the regional meeting of secretaries of banner and county CPC Committees came to a successful end in Hohhot on 3 February. This meeting was held after the convocation of the 12th National CPC Congress on unifying the ideology of the whole party and on mobilizing the people in Nei Monggol to make a good start in creating a new situation in the four modernizations.

Participants unanimously expressed the determination to actively participate in the reforms in this great critical moment, to support and guide the reforms, to stand on the forefront of reforms and to be promoters of the reforms.



The closing ceremony was presided over by Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee. Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, delivered a summing-up speech. He said: This meeting is good. By holding this meeting, we have greatly enhanced our ideology and understanding. Through the meeting we have: Enhanced our understanding on creating a new situation, on continuously eliminating the leftist influence and on emancipating thinking; heightened our confidence in standing on the forefront in leading the reforms; strengthened our confidence in realizing the strategic objective of achieving a quadruple increase in the light of Nei Monggol's actual situation; intensified our understanding of the importance of adhering to the Marxist nationality theory and the party's policy on nationalities in the new historical period, persisting in maintaining equality and strengthening equality among various nationalities; fostered more firmly the ideas that all nationalities are interdependent; strengthened our understanding of the importance of improving our region's party workstyle, social habits and order and of achieving a fundamental turn for the better; and further understood the main work and tasks for 1983.

While referring to this year's tasks, Comrade Zhou Hui pointed out: The arrangements for carrying out major tasks in 1983 will be concentrated on two spheres. The first one is economic work, including education, scientific and technological work. The other one is structural reform of the party and government organs. All undertakings concerning the building of material and spiritual civilizations must center on these two spheres.

Implementing all forms of production responsibility systems, including the all-round contracting system, is an important reform in the agricultural and animal husbandry economic spheres. This year, we must stress two points. The first point is to comprehensively implement contract systems and the second point is to improve such systems. We must implement contracting responsibility systems in the production in rural and pastoral areas. We must introduce the system of contracted responsibility with payment linked to output in the production of grain, animal husbandry and forestry, in vegetable supplies in urban and suburban areas, in commune- and brigade-run enterprises, in grassland construction and building of barren mountains and hilly slopes, in water surface, in state-run agricultural and livestock farms, in agricultural and livestock scientific research and popularization departments and in schools and hospitals in the rural and pastoral areas. To perfect such systems means to implement them in a better and more scientific way.

While touching on the work of industrial, communications, financial and trade and cultural and educational departments, Comrade Zhou Hui said: We must create a new situation in these spheres by relying on implementing the contract system and eliminating the practice of eating from a common pot. Departments at all levels must timely strengthen leadership and strive to open up a new trial as soon as possible. To achieve this, we must carry out reforms, implement contract systems and relax policy restrictions with emphasis on reform. Pertinent departments at all levels, including the planning, financial, banking, labor, industrial, commercial and urban construction departments as well as the Trade Union Council, must consciously eliminate leftist ideas, emancipate thinking, support the reforms and must not be obstacles to reform.

Comrade Zhou Hui said: In regard to the issue of party work style, all localities must continue to implement the relevant documents of the regional CPC Committee and take Xinghe County as the example. They must conscientiously solve the problems concerning unhealthy tendencies that arouse the masses' strong reactions and complaints. At present, leading organs and cadres must pay special attention to the unhealthy tendencies of neglecting one's duty and arguing over trifles. Party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels must conduct investigation into such kinds of problems, grasp exemplary cases and strictly handle them. We must guard against the remnants of Lin Biao and the gang of four and the persons of the three categories, who take advantage of the campaign to rectify the party work style to attack the party Central Committee and the line of the party defined since the third plenary session.



In the course of carrying out organizational reform and selecting outstanding middle-aged and young cadres, we must heighten our vigilance all the more and prevent such things from happening.

Comrade Zhou Hui pointed out: At present, we have entered into another new historical period to struggle for the realization of the strategic objective defined by the 12th NPC. During this period, the general guiding ideology of the whole party is to carry out reform. We must intensify our study, investigations and research. Through this, we can eliminate from our minds all things that are unsuitable for the present situation, stand in the forefront of reform and be good leaders in this campaign.

Comrade Zhou Hui emphatically pointed out: At present, the whole party and all the people are encountering a great reform. If we are to do a good job in the four socialist modernizations, we must not allow the beaten track. Reform is imperative. We must, however, make full preparations. The 12th party made fundamental preparations for this. After the convocation of the 12th party congress, we feel all the more the urgency of carrying out reform. This reform is a great and profound revolution. It must be carried out among all trades and professions and all the people. The 12th party congress was a symbol of history and it made fundamental preparations for the reform.

At present, the upsurge of reform has arrived earlier than what he had scheduled. This reform must be carried out along with the progress of the four modernizations. This reform must proceed comprehensively, systematically, resolutely and orderly. We firmly believe that we will surely make a good start in the reform. Under the leadership of the party, we must unite as one, learn from and encourage one another and win a greater victory.

Attending the closing ceremony were responsible comrades of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee Standing Committee, the regional people's congress Standing Committee, the regional government and the CPPCC Committee, responsible comrades of various regional departments, committees, offices, and bureaus and various leagues, cities, banners and counties, as well as principal responsible persons of various colleges, universities, and large industrial and mining enterprises, totalling some 1,000 persons.

#### SHANXI HOLDS ARMY-PEOPLE SPRING FESTIVAL EVENTS

HK090243 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Summary] Leading comrades of Shanxi Military District and PLA units stationed in the province visited the Shanxi Provincial and Taiyuan City CPC committees and governments on 8 February to extend Spring Festival greetings and seek their views on the building of the PLA and militia. Li Bude and other leaders of the provincial military district and Cao Buchi and other leaders of PLA units stationed in Shanxi visited the provincial organs, where they were greeted by provincial leaders Huo Shilian, Luo Guibo, Li Ligong, Wu Guangtang, and Zhao Yuqing.

On the evening of 8 February, the Shanxi Provincial and Taiyuan City CPC committees and the provincial government held a Spring Festival army-people gathering in Taiyuan. Present were responsible comrades of the party, government and army and CPPCC in the province and Taiyuan Huo Shilian, Luo Guibo, Li Ligong, Wang Tingdong, Wang Kewen, Wu Guangtang, Zhao Yuqing, Jia Jun, Zhu Weihua, Wang Xiujin, Li Bude, Zhao Lizhi, Guo Xinan, Hu Xiaoqin, Zhang Jianmin, Jiao Guonai, Wang Maolin, Zhang Tianyi, Jia Yunbiao, Yue Weifan, Jia Chongzhi, Ma Guishu, Wei Fengqi, Pan Ruizheng, Wang Xi, An Zhifan, Tao Jian, Ling Daqi, Li Shunda, Wang Dingnan, Jiao Yuwen, Zhang Hongcai, Zhu Guozhu, Liu Shucun, Cao Buchi, Xu Zhenhua, Zhang Feng, (Luo Jinyou), (Li Xiuren), (Li Haoshan), (Xu Zhenhai), (Zhang Huating), (Li Jingfeng) and (Gu Wenbo). Taiyuan Vice Mayor (Tang Jiaoyu) made a speech.

SHANXI: REPORTS ON HUO SHILIAN'S ACTIVITIESStresses Afforestation

HK060615 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Summary] According to SHANXI RIBAO, provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Huo Shilian recently convened a meeting of responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government and the agricultural and forestry departments to discuss this year's afforestation plans. He noted: "The province's forestry plans must conform to reality. In our mountainous province, the forest cover should be at least 40 percent. This would conform better to our reality. With a 40 percent forest cover we would have 92 million mu of forest. Then there would be trees everywhere." Huo Shilian stressed the importance of sapling cultivation in order to attain this target. The province should cultivate saplings over an area of 1.2 million mu. He also said: SHANXI RIBAO should conduct vigorous propaganda for afforestation.

Approves Steel Company Plan

HK060617 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Summary] On 5 February, Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Huo Shilian, Governor Luo Guibo, provincial CPC Committee Secretaries Wang Kewen and Wu Guangtang, Vice Governors Guo Xinan and Zhang Tianyi, and Metallurgical Industry Minister Li Dongye and Vice Minister Li Ming listened to an introduction of Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company's plan for practicing economic responsibility systems from 1983 to 1985. They also approved this plan. Huo Shilian demanded that the plan be immediately announced to the company's staff and workers.

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA VISITS PLA UNITS

SK051344 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] On 4 February, the Spring Festival comfort delegation composed of the people from various circles in Tianjin visited leading organs, hospitals and border sentries of the Tianjin Garrison District, the PLA units stationed in Tianjin and of the railway corps. Wherever the delegation visited, the army and the civilians warmly talked with each other and pledged to further keep and carry forward the fine tradition of the army and the people uniting as one, to establish closer relations between the army and the people and to work hard for the achievement of the magnificent objective put forward by the 12th party congress. When Chen Weida, Zhang Zaiwang and some other responsible comrades of the Tianjin CPC Committee, the people's congress Standing Committee, the people's government and of some mass organizations arrived in six groups at leading organs of various PLA units, leading comrades of the Tianjin Garrison District and of the PLA units stationed in Tianjin warmly received the leading comrades of the delegation. At leading organs, hospitals, cadres' sanatoriums and border sentries of various PLA units, members of the delegation along with commanders and fighters spoke glowingly of the excellent situation at home and abroad and expressed their satisfaction with the sincere unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

On behalf of the over 7 million people in Tianjin, the delegation extended cordial greetings to the army, which is made up of the sons of the people, and presented comfort letters and Spring Festival pictures to various PLA units and gifts to the sick and injured. Chen Weida, Zhang Zaiwang, Li Ruihuan, Zhu Ziqiang and some others also visited Comrades Fu Chongbi and (Chen Zhengfei), political commissars of the Beijing Military Region, who were staying in Tianjin. Some comrades of the delegation will also visit the families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen in Ji County's old revolutionary bases.

PREMIER SUN ON U.S. TIES, SHULTZ' PRC VISIT

OW090311 Taipei CNA in English 0240 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Taipei, Feb 8 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Tuesday stressed that the Republic of China's strategic and vital position in the western Pacific has made the country the main base of Free World and the United States in their joint fight against Russian naval expansion in the area. Premier Sun made the remarks in answering reporters' questions at an annual news conference at the Executive Yuan Tuesday afternoon.

In addition to marking the western Pacific's perimeter of defense, the island of Taiwan controls the passage through the Taiwan Straits and the Bashi Channel to the south, and the island holds the middle latitudes between Northeast Asia and Southeast Asia, Premier Sun pointed out. Taiwan's geographical position is one of the basic reasons that "we have repeatedly stressed if the Republic of China and the United States work closely, both countries will benefit," the premier stated.

Discussing the current complex relations among the United States, Soviet Russia and the Peiping regime, Premier Sun called on the Free World to recognize clearly that the common target of the two communist groups is communizing the whole world although they are using different methods.

On U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to the Chinese mainland, Premier Sun said that no breakthrough was achieved as had been predicted. Since the Chinese Communists will never be satisfied with what they hold in their hands, Premier Sun said, the Reagan administration should not do the irrational and give up its basic interests to meet more demands from the Chinese Communists.

Premier Sun also expressed his support to Japan's limited military buildup for joint defense with the United States and the free Asian countries in fighting communist expansion and safeguarding democracy and peace in Asia. He called on the Japanese Government, at the same time, to extend more economic assistance to the democratic nations in this region and thereby promote prosperity here.

On the VOC's membership in the Asian Development Bank, Premier Sun said he believes the nation will continue to remain in the organization because there are no regulations that provide for the expelling of members. Moreover, the Republic of China is one of the founding members of the bank. It has actively joined various activities and fulfilled its obligations completely, Premier Sun pointed out.

Substantial relations between the Republic of China and the United States have grown steadily under the joint efforts to the two countries. Since Fredrick F. Chien, new representative of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs in Washington D.C., went to the United States he has been moving forward to accomplish the work and tasks set in accordance with established policy, mutual relations will become closer in the years ahead, Premier Sun assured.

Peiping "Premier" Chao Tzu-yang's visit to Africa was aimed at winning the leadership of the Third World and transferring world attention away from the regime's internal problems, the premier said.

Saudi Arabian belief in Islam, Sun said, can never co-exist with atheism of the communists, and relations between the Republic of China and Saudi Arabia have always been cordial, and the two are taking steps to further enhance their relations. It is Saudi Arabia's basic foreign policy that it will not set diplomatic relations with any communist nation, Premier Sun affirmed.



TA KUNG PAO: HU YAOBANG ON 'YEAR OF REFORMS'

HK070357 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 6 Feb 83 p 1

["Special Feature" by Hsin Yu [2450 7183]: "Hu Yaobang on China's Year of Reforms"]

[Text] Before the coming of the Chinese New Year, an atmosphere of eliminating the old and establishing the new has already spread through the Chinese mainland. In January newspapers in Beijing continuously carried excerpts of "words of authoritative personages" and continuously published news about reform in some industrial and commercial enterprises and in financial and administrative structures in certain areas and cities. In quite a few cities the main topic of street gossip has also changed and fixed on the question of "how will the reform be carried out in your unit?" All this foretells that 1983 will become China's year of reforms.

Transform the Patterns Copied From Soviet Russia

By "authoritative personages" we mean a number of leading personages of the CPC and by "important words" we mean the spiritual mobilization that they have issued. This mobilization has mainly been done by Hu Yaobang.

It is reported that since the 12th party congress last December the CPC has begun to study ways to arrange this reform. After the end of the NPC session last December, a meeting of the responsible persons of all the departments and committees and of all the provinces and municipalities was held and a resolution was adopted at the meeting that "reforms should be resolutely carried out and economy should be grasped." At the beginning of 1983, Hu Yaobang used the forum of the conference on ideological work among staff and workers to issue a speech that can be regarded as a mobilization order.

Hu stressed that in order to achieve the four modernizations reforms are indispensable and if there are no reforms, the four modernizations will never be achieved. He cited Deng Xiaoping's words to expound on the essence of the coming reform, stating that it will be "a deep-going revolution." Chen Yun is of the opinion that this revolution is by no means second in significance to the "socialist transformation" in the 1950's. When "revolution" is mentioned, people cannot help but turn pale, but Hu has clearly explained in his speech that this is not the "continuous revolution" upheld by the leftist line. The spearhead of this reform is directed at eliminating the old conventions and system of "eating from the same big pot" -- the old patterns copied from Soviet Russia in the past. It aims at "giving play to people's initiative," "liberating the productive force," and "enabling both the state and the people to become rich relatively quickly."

Hu Yaobang defined the general principle of this reform that has been formulated by the CPC. This principle is "proceeding from reality and carrying out reform in an all-round and systematic, resolute and orderly manner."

In an All-Round, Resolute and Orderly Manner

By an "all-round" and "systematic" manner he meant that reforms had to be carried out "on all fronts and in all areas, departments and units" and that all the "old patterns, conventions, regulations and work style" had to be discarded and replaced by new ones. By a "resolute" manner he meant that following the old conventions and hesitating in carrying out the reform was not allowed.



And by an "orderly" manner he meant that he should deeply think things over in carrying out the reform, conscientiously remember the experiences and lessons of the past and make progress step by step in an orderly manner. For things which we are not sure about the results of we should first carry out some experiments to explore the way. In short, we should ensure that no twists and turns and confusion emerge.

He has also put forth three criteria for the reform, namely that it should facilitate the construction of socialism with the distinguishing Chinese features, it should facilitate making the state prosperous; and it should facilitate making the people rich and happy.

In other words, these criteria demand that in carrying out reform, people should not only "adhere to the socialist road" but also create Chinese patterns that are suited to China's national conditions and that the reform should both be beneficial to the state and help the people to become rich.

The current upsurge of reform that has spread over all circles initiated from the great reform in the agricultural policies, system and methods of administration and management. The remarkable success in agricultural reform made the leaders of the CPC who have been determined to carry out reforms understand that the implementation of the system of contracting all-round responsibility, the development of specialized households and the diversified strata of the economy and the use of economic methods in managing is the way out for China and is the way for China to launch its social and economic development. The basic principles of the reform in agriculture can also be applied to industry, commerce, communications and other undertakings. This is the background against which the CPC decided to carry out reforms in an all-round and systematic manner.

#### Enthusiasm at the Upper and Lower, and Apathy at the Middle Levels

Success in agricultural reform has gradually wakened quite a few people who are used to old ways of thinking and it has moreover made many people of the lower strata, including people who were previously fearful yearn for further reforms. However, according to well-informed friends, there exists the situation of "enthusiasm at the upper and lower levels and apathy at the middle levels" and there is quite considerable resistance to reforms. That was why in his speech, Hu Yaobang paid great attention to, and was very severe toward the resistance. On the one hand, he admitted that it is a normal phenomenon that people differ in their opinions on the ways in which to carry out reforms. At the same time, he sharply denounced those who resist the reforms and called what those people have done "vicious swelling of individualism," "the most harmful unhealthy trend and practice within the party" and "a major issue that must be solved in the rectification of party work style." Some of the cadres of the many middle levels use the interests and tastes of the group of people like themselves as the criteria to judge whether the policies and measures of reforms should be carried out. Others use their power of office for private gains and act recklessly, and still others try hard to stubbornly and peremptorily resist the reforms. The resistance is mainly from these cadres. Judging by Hu's words, some people among them inevitably become "targets" of the revolution."

It has been 4 years since the agricultural reform began and this agricultural reform is expected to spread all over the mainland this year. As for an "all-round and systematic" reform, it is obviously more complicated and cannot, therefore, be expected to be completed at a single stroke. However, if it is like the situation 4 years ago, nobody will be able to block the progress of reform.

CHINA SPRING MAGAZINE OPENS HONG KONG OFFICE

HK090330 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 9 Feb 83 p 12

[Text] The chief editor of an American-based Chinese dissident magazine has blamed what he called the "dictatorial political system" in China for the current anxiety over the future of Hong Kong.

Li Lin of the magazine, CHINA SPRING, said: "If the political system in China remains unchanged, the problem of Hong Kong will never be resolved satisfactorily."

Mr Li, who is here to promote his dissident movement, agreed that Hong Kong is part of China. But, he said, Hong Kong would have a bright future only when there is a bright future in China.

A bright future, he felt, would come about "when all Chinese people stand up and speak for democracy."

Mr Li also announced the setting up of the newspaper's liaison office here. He said the office was set up because of Hong Kong's geographical location.

"The aim of the mission is to promote the China spring democratic movement," he said.

The office will liaise with people who share the movement's views, and will organize discussions on China and Hong Kong's future. Mr Li said he would like to contact local pressure groups, adding that the movement had been obtaining a lot of support from many people here.

He denied that his group was financed by foreign parties, saying it had no connection either with Taiwan or the United States Government. "There are rumours to that effect and I am saying clearly now that we don't accept donations except from individuals."

Mr Li criticised both the regimes in Beijing and Taipei. He said there was no genuine democracy in these countries. "You would not be able to praise communism in Taiwan and you would not dare to talk about the three people's principles on the mainland," he said.

He added that only democracy could save China and his movement's aim was to keep the fire of democracy alight.

Mr Li revealed that he would establish more offices around the world.

The editor admitted that his name was a pseudonym but he declined to disclose his real name. "I can only tell you that I used to work for a research institute in China and I went to the United States three years ago to work on the natural sciences," he said.

CHINA SPRING is said to have been launched by Chinese students who went to North America from the mainland.

Leaders of the movement claim they are following the principles of the democratic forces which sprang up in China after the fall of the gang of four.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

9 FEB 83 JS

